The Daily Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

[From the New York Times, March 18.]

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE CHANGES WROUGHT BY THE REVOLUTION.

Our correspondent, "A Veteran Observer," in a letter published in yesterday's *Times*, drew attention to the changes in the construction of the Constitution which the rebellion has brought about. He concedes that the Constitution of the United States is not now what it was believed and held to be ten or even five years ago. "The Constitution," he says, "must be *construed* to meet the wants of the people; hence it is practically *changed* according to the ideas and wants of the day."

This may be perfectly true. But it is equivalent to saying that the Constitution is a sham,—that our system of Constitutional Government is a failure, and that "the wants of the people,"—the "ideas and wants of the day," constitute the only fundamental law of the land. England has just such a Constitution as that. The opinion of Parliament, the votes of the House of Commons, the will and wants of the people, constitute the "unwritten Constitution," by which England is governed. Our Government is tending to precisely that result. Our Constitution in its theory was intended to be the supreme law,—limiting and restraining the action of the Government in every department, and putting checks and restrictions upon the wants, wishes and will of the people whenever they should transcend its provisions. This is the the theory of our form of government. This is the only object and use of a written Constitution. When it ceases to serve that end,—when it ceases to interpose a barrier to popular passion or to regulate and control the action of Congress, or the Executive or the Judiciary, it ceases to perform the practical duty for which it was ordained.

Our correspondent says these are not changes in the Constitution, but only in the construction put upon its provisions. Either this is a distinction without a difference, or else the Constitution is too vague and unmeaning in its terms to have any practical meaning whatever. The Constitution says, for example, that "the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended except when, in case of invasion or rebellion, the public safety may require it." Congress has just authorized the suspension of that writ in ten States. There is no invasion,—there is no rebellion,—and the public safety does not require it; yet the writ is suspended all the same. Is this a mere difference of construction? There is no room for any such difference. The language is just as clear and explicit as it is possible for language to be. There is not a shadow of doubt as to its meaning. There is only one "construction" of it possible:—the suspension of that writ is absolutely prohibited except in one specified case;—that case has not occurred, and yet the writ is suspended. What this means is just this,—the Constitution *ad hoc* has been repealed, abolished, annulled, by act of Congress.

Precisely the same thing is true of other portions of the fundamental law. It declares that no State shall be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate, without its own consent. But ten States are thus deprived of all representation, in either House of Congress, not only without their consent, but against their earnest and indignant protest. Is this a difference of construction? Nobody pretends anything of the kind. Congress claims that the Constitution never contemplated such a state of things as now exists, and that therefore this prohibition has no effect. But this is sheer nonsense. The Constitution provides for every case that can arise, and for every state of things that can exist. Its language is general, and its binding force is absolute and universal. The plea cited means simply that Congress may dispense with the Constitution whenever it pleases, provided the people will sustain it in so doing. In other words, the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, except when the will of the people sustains Congress in overriding and overruling it. Then it becomes simply so much waste paper.

"Everything done by Congress to suppress the rebellion," says our correspondent, "is found in the Constitution, and *more would have been found if necessary.*" Unquestionably! But this is only a roundabout way of saying that *the will of Congress* became the supreme law of the land, and the provision and prohibitions of the Constitution vanished in its presence. Congress did whatever it deemed necessary to be done,—and it continues to do so down to the present hour. The Reconstruction bill of the last session was, in nearly every one of its provisions, in clear and flagrant violation of the Constitution as intended by its framers, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, as maintained by every department of the Government hitherto, and as expressed in its clear and explicit language. Yet that bill is the law of the land, and as such will be enforced,—because it embodies the will of the nation, which has become a "higher law" than the Constitution, and as such will control, not only its construction, but its application to the practical government of the country.

We may just as well look this matter in the face. It is quite useless to ignore the plain and palpable fact that the rebellion and the war have *revolutionized* our government. We are not living now under the Constitution of 1789, but under an unwritten Constitution which represents the national will as embodied in the action of Congress. The limitations of the old Constitution have ceased to have binding force. Congress exercises a power never conferred upon it, and denies to States rights expressly reserved to them by the Constitution.—And it does so with perfect impunity, because there is no authority to overrule or reverse its action. The President is powerless, because *two thirds* of Congress are against him. The Supreme Court is powerless, because the case cannot come up for its action, and even if it should the Court has no means of enforcing its decrees. The people are without remedy, because ten States are not allowed any voice in the matter, and the remainder sustain the usurped authority. We are living under a *de facto* government—a government resting on force, and on the will of the people who wield it, but an *actual* government nevertheless.

President Johnson attempted at the outset of his administration to carry on the government under the Constitution of the United States as it existed before the war, respecting all its limitations and restrictions of power,—conceding to States all the rights it guaranteed, and carrying on the Government within the channels and upon the grooves which it provides. The attempt proved a failure. The popular resentment against the rebellion, the sense of exultation at the victory achevied over it, the demand for guarantees, for new liberties, larger powers and more permanent sectional and party control, were too strong to be resisted. The war had wrought a revolution in public sentiment which in its turn wrought a corresponding revolution in the practical administration of the Government. Congress represents that revolution to-day and acts under its inspiration and in the exercise of power which it confers.

This is the actual state of public affairs. It is perhaps wiser to adjust our public action to it than to waste strength and time in contending against it. There certainly is but one tribunal remaining to which an appeal can be taken. The people may possibly reverse their own action and decide to stand by the Constitution rather than the revolution by which it has been for the time supplanted. We shall know whether they will or not after the Presidential election of 1868. Until then, at all events, we must live under the *de facto* government which now holds possession of supreme power.

The Confederate settlement at Cordova is among the things of the past. The departure of General Price has been chronicled. Harris has left for Havana. General Shelby still remains at Cordova, and probably will for several months. Governor T. C. Reynolds, of Missouri, will stay in the city of Mexico. General T. C. Hindman will leave for the United States, and it is his intention to practice law in Memphis or merchandise in New York.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Members of the Legislature of North Carolina—Session 1866-'67.

SENATE.

1st district—Pasquotank and Perquimans—Dr. Rufus K Speed
2nd district—Camden and Currituck—Wilson D Fore'ee
3rd district—Gates and Chowan—H Willey
4th district—Tyrrell and Hyde—Jones Spencer
5th district—Northampton—H C Edwards
6th district—Hertford—James Barnes
7th district—Bertie—David Outlaw
8th district—Martin and Washington—J E Moore
9th district—Halifax—Mason L Wiggins
10th district—Edgecombe and Wilson—Henry T Clark
11th district—Pitt—C Perkins
12th district—Beaufort—Isaiah Respass
13th district—Craven—Mathias E Manly
14th district—Carteret and Jones—Calvin D Koonce
15th district—Greene and Lenoir—J H Coward
16th district—New Hanover—Ed D Hall
17th district—Duplin—Isaac B Kelly
18th district—Onslow—Jasper Etheridge
19th district—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—Salter Lloyd
20th district—Cumberland and Harnett—Archibald McLean
21st district—Sampson—John C Williams
22d district—Wayne—W A Thompson
23d district—Johnston—Thomas D Sneed
24th district—Wake—Willie D Jones
25th district—Nash—L N B Battle
26th district—Franklin—Washington Harriss
27th district—Warren—F A Thornton
28th district—Granville—John Bullock
29th district—Person—John W Cunningham
30th district—Orange—John Berry
31st district—Alamance and Randolph—M S Robbins
32d district—Chatham—R P Paschall
33d district—Moore and Montgomery—W B Richardson
34th district—Richmond and Robeson—M McRae
35th district—Anson and Union—D A Covington
36th district—Guilford—Peter Adams
37th district—Caswell—Livingston Brown
38th district—Rockingham—C Hand
39th district—Cleveland—J H Wilson
40th district—Stanley and Cabarrus—Mr Marshall
41st district—Rowan and Davie—Robert F Johnston
42d district—Davidson—J M Leach
43d district—Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews
44th district—Ashe, Surry &c.—A C Cowles
45th district—Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander—J H Hill
46th district—Burke, &c.—A C Avery
47th district—Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle
48th district—Rutherford, Polk and Cleaveland—C L Harriss
49th district—Buncombe, Henderson, &c.; L S Gash
50th district—Haywood, Macon, &c., J R Love, Jr.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Anson—A J Dargan, W P Kendall
Ashe and Alleghany—Robert Gambrill
Alexander—Dr J H Carson
Alamance—R Y McAden, A H Boyd
Beaufort—Henry Harding, C M Gorham
Bertie—Dr P F Henry, J W Beasley
Bladen—J A Richardson
Brunswick—D C Allen
Buncombe—Montraville Patton
Burke—John Sudderth
Cabarrus—J M Long
Caldwell—James C Harper
Camden—W G Mortimett
Carteret—J M Perry
Caswell—Philip Hodnett, Wm Long
Catawba—W P Reinhardt
Chatham—G Moore, G May, and Thos W Womble
Chowan—R D Simpson
Cleaveland—Geo W Whitfield and P Durham
Columbus—Dr J M McGougan
Craven—S W Chadwick and A C Latham
Cumberland—W McL McKay and T S Latterloh
Currituck—S Cranberry
Cherokee—Mr Davidson
Duplin—T S Kenan and Zach. Smith
Davidson—C F Lowe, Dr J R Shelton
Davie—J H Clements
Edgecombe and Wilson—Dr J H Baker and J H Woodard
Franklin—Capt Joseph J Davis
Forsyth—P A Wilson and E B Teague
Gates—Dr W H Lee
Granville—E B Lyon, W H Jenkins, H Freeman.
Greene—F H Roustree
Guilford—W E Smith, J T Morehead, Jr., J S Houston
Gaston—D A Jenkins,
Halifax—D C Clark and W A Daniel
Harnett—Dr B C Williams
Haywood—Green Garrett
Hertford—Dr G C Moore
Hyde—Tilman Farrow
Henderson and Transylvania—Jas Blythe
Iredell—J A Rosebro and J H Stevenson
Johnston—Perry Godwin and B B Himsatt
Jones—Jacob S Scott
Jackson—Thaddeus D Bryson
Lenoir—R F Bright
Lincoln—Dr M L Brown
Martin—Abner S Williams
McDowell—James Neal
Mecklenburg—R D Whittley and J M Hutchison
Montgomery—Allen Jordan
Moore—Wm M Black
Macon—W G Crawford
Madison—N Kelsey
Nash—Jonathan M Stone
New Hanover—R H Cowan and C W McClammy
Northampton—R B Peebles and E A Martin
Onslow—A J Murrill
Orange—W W Guess, S D Umsted
Pasquotank—J B Jones
Perquimans—Thomas Wilson
Person—W A Bradsher
Pitt—W R Williams, John Galloway
Randolph—E T Blair and Joel Ashworth
Richmond—Peter McRae
Rowan—O G Foard and W H Crawford
Robeson—Rory McNair and J A McArthur
Rockingham—J Holderby and R B Henderson
Rutherford and Polk—G W Logan, N Scoggin
Sampson—John Bardin, G W Autry
Stokes—Silas Westmoreland
Surry—Harrison M Waugh
Stanly—L C Morton
Tyrrell—W W Walker.
Union—Jonathan Trull
Wake—C J Rogers, J P H Russ, Robt S Perry.
Washington—Charles Latham
Watauga—William Horton
Wayne—J H Everett and G C Garris
Wilkes—P Horton and Dr Tyre York
Yadkin—T M Vestal
Yancey and Mitchell—Mr Williams

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRISH POTATOES.

Just received in fine order, 25 barrels of Superior IRISH POTATOES, "Jackson Whites," and are offered at reduced prices.

mar 7-178-tf JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.

J. B HUNTER, Granville Co., N. C. E. H. LASSITER Northampton Co., N. C.

HUNTER & LASSITER,

[FORMERLY CONANT & HUNTER,]

Cotton Factors, & General Commission MERCHANTS,

CORNER OF HIGH AND WATER STREETS, PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Feb 6-154-3m

SEGARS AND TOBACCO.

WE are in receipt of a lot of Segars and Chewing Tobacco that can't be beaten. Call and see.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Dec 17-tf

BROWN SUGAR.

In store 5 barrels prime BROWN SUGAR which will be sold low to the trade.

Dealers will do well to call at once, as it will be on the market and only a few days.

mar 7-178-tf JAMES M. TOWLES, Com. Merchant.

NOTICE!!!

FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONDUCTING A Family Grocery, I have established myself on the North Side of Market Square, in the Brick Store next to Fayetteville Street, where I shall keep constantly on hand a carefully selected Stock, embracing,

FLOUR, MEAL, GRAIN,
BACON, LARD, CHEESE,
SUGAR, MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA,
SOAP,
CANDLES,
RICE,
SALT, &c., &c.

to which I respectfully invite the attention of my friends and the public.

DOUGLAS BELL.

Raleigh, Mar 11-180-1m

1867. SPRING TRADE 1867.

8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass.
10 x 14 and 12 x 18 ditto.
300 lbs., Bladder Putty.

mar 11-180-tf J. BROWN, With HART & LEWIS.

TANNER'S OIL.

ANOTHER lot of that Superior Fish Oil for Tanner's use, just to hand.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Dec 17-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

$300 REWARD!

A Proclamation by His Excellency, Jonathan Worth, Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN REPRESENTED to me that J. Q. BRYANT, late of the County of Wake in said State, stands charged with the murder of one Wiley Sauls, late of said County and State, and that said Bryant is a fugitive from justice.

NOW, THEREFORE, in order that the said Bryant may be arrested and brought to justice for the said alleged murder, I, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, do issue this my proclamation, offering the reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Wake County.

In witness whereof, His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, has hereto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.—Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 22nd day of February, A. D. 1867.

By the Governor: JONATHAN WORTH.
WM. H. BAGLEY, Private Sec'y.

DESCRIPTION.—J. Q. Bryant is between 25 and 30 years old, about 6 feet 1 inch high, straight, square shouldered, light complexioned, down look, necessarily chewing tobacco, visiting dissipated places, fond of gaming, dark hair, has a sore leg (or has had, which will leave a scar.)

Feb 23—168-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

$300 REWARD!!

A PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina:

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN REPRESENTED to me that PETER LANE (Colored,) late of the County of Wake, in said State, stands charged with the murder of one Mayo, (Colored) late of said County and State, and that said Lane is a fugitive from justice:

NOW THEREFORE, in order that the said Lane may be arrested and brought to justice for the said alleged murder, I, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, do issue this my proclamation, offering the reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Wake County.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, has hereto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 23d. day of February A. D. 1867.

By the Governor: JONATHAN WORTH,
WM. H. BAGLEY,
Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.—Peter Lane, is a bright mulatto, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high—weighs 180 or 190 pounds—35 or 40 years old—heavy goatee—full face—high forehead—likely—quite intelligent—very polite—quick spoken—and is a black-smith by trade.

Feb 22-168-1m

THE FARMER,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture,

THE MECHANIC ARTS

AND

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY;

PUBLISHED AT RICHMOND, VA.,

BY

ELLIOTT & SHIELDS.

THE PUBLISHERS, determined to exert all their energies, look with confidence to the new year for such an increase of patronage as will enable them to enlarge the usefulness of THE FARMER, and make it a still more desirable medium for advertisers.

SUBSCRIPTION.—The terms of subscription have been made so low and reasonable as to place it within the reach of all who may desire it; and in view of the great interests to be served by an extensive circulation, we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of many in those sections of the country not now supplied with a good Agricultural Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—For a single copy one year, $3,00

CLUB RATES:—Five copies one year for $13,00; ten copies one year for $25,00; fifteen copies one year for $37,00; twenty copies one year for $49,00; twenty-five copies one year for $60,00; and larger clubs in the same proportion.

To secure the advantages of these liberal terms, the clubs must be complete at the time of subscription, and the money accompany the order.

It is not required that all the subscribers to a club shall receive THE FARMER at one office. If necessary it will be mailed under the club arrangement to as many different offices as there are subscribers to the club.

ELLIOTT & SHIELDS.
Richmond, Va.

Jan 5—tf

DRY GOODS.

"Just a Step or two Ahead"

FIRST SUPPLY OF NEW

SPRING DRY GOODS.

SPRING CALICOS.

French & American Lawns,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED MOUSLINS DE LAINE.

BIQUES.

English Barege, Organdies, &c., &c.

Good Stock Bleached Muslin,
7-8 and 4-4 unbleached "
ALAMANCE PLAIDS &c., &c.,
Just received at

Feb 26-171-tf GEO. T. COOKE'S, Cheap Store.

SELLING OFF AT COST

"TO CLOSE THE CONCERN,"

Great sale of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Notions &c., &c., now going on

AT

SAM'L YOUNGS,

OLD STAND No. 21 FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

For the purpose of closing up our business in this City we offer our entire Stock

"AT COST,"

CONSISTING OF

DRESS GOODS,
CALICOS,
DOMESTICS,
TABLE LINEN,
LADIES CLOAKS,
RIBBONS, LACES,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
TRIMMINGS,
LADIES HATS & BONNETS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES FOR LADIES & CHILDREN,
ALSO FOR MEN AND BOYS WEAR.
HATS FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Also, a fine lot of Jeans and Satinets for Men's wear.

This Stock recently purchased for Cash, is worthy the attention of all buyers and will be sold as above stated

AT COST.

EDWARD WHEELER & CO.
No. 21 FAYETTEVILLE, ST.,
Dec 20-tf RALEIGH, N.C.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

AT COST

AND LOWER.

IF YOU WANT TO GET CHEAP GOODS LOOK at our prices, before purchasing elsewhere:

4 Brown Shirting	12c	cents	per yard.
4-4 " do.	16	"	"
5-4 " Sheeting " heavy	20	"	"
4 Arctic Bleaching,	25	"	"
4 Willow Bridge do.	15	"	"
4-4 Pembroke "	20	"	"
4-4 Lewiston "	25	"	"
4-4 Hanover extra "	32½	"	"

Lonsdale, Wamsutta and New York Mills at present market prices.

PRINTS!!

at from 12½ to 20 cents per yard.

FLANNELS!!!

4 white all wool Flannel	45	cents	per yard.
4-4 " " " fine	60	"	"
4-4 " " "	75	"	"
4-4 " Extra fine Flannel $1 00	"	"	

all wool ext. heavy Shaker Flannel $1,00 per yard. Sack and colored Flannels correspondingly low.

Fall and winter Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Ladies, Misses and Childrens Shocs, and a general assortment of Gents Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps etc., etc.,

AT YOUR OWN PRICES, AT

M. ROSENBAUM'S,
Feb 9-157-tf No. 16, Fayetteville, Str.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

MILTON C. RICHARDSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Clinton, N. C.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO THE COLlection of claims and other business entrusted to his care

Feb 4-2ms

JOHN W. HINSDALE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 2, Hay Street, Fayetteville N. C.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ALL BUSIness intrusted to his care.

Claims collected anywhere in North Carolina.

Jan 24-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

A valuable house and lot in this city, for rent or sale.

Apply to
Feb. 14—161-tf R. C. BADGER.

LIME

FARMERS and builders in need of Lime, can be supplied by the undersigned with an excellent article at very low rates

Cost per ton at Salisbury securely boxed $12,00
Freight from Salisbury to Greensboro, $7,00.
Do. " Hillsboro, $7,00.
Do. " Raleigh, 2,20
Apply to 2,70.

POWELL, WILSON & CO.
Dec 5-tf Catawba Station, N. C. R. R.

NOTICE!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

There will be a vessel to sail from the port of Wilmington, on or about the third of April, to Sindad Bolivia, Venezuela, for the purpose of taking out any emigrants that may go to look or locate. Passage $65 in coin or its equivalent.

I have land titles to give to all Confederate soldiers, (1280 acres,) who will go, and passage for the above $65. I have reserved stock to sell to any other person for $168, including passage out.

I will say, for the information of parties, that there have left for Venezuela, since November last, the rise of 2,100 emigrants.

Dr. H. M. Price, and some of the Directors, are now on their way out to hold elections and frame the government.

There have been 40,000 shares of stock in this Company sold to a Banking-house in England, which will soon enable the Company to carry into effect their design of putting on a line of steamers from the Southern States to Bolivia. This town has about 7,000 inhabitants, one half of whom are English. Mules and oxen can be purchased very low.

For farther information, write me at Raleigh.

SAML. ROWLAND.

P. S. Dr. H. M. Price, the grantee and a resident of Virginia for years, is my authority for the above.

mar 11-180-3taw1A1

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

FOR SALE.

Toilet Soaps, Demulcent and Polishing Soap for Polishing Silver, Britannia and Tin Ware.

Feb 11-158-tf PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers.

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR PERUVIAN GUANO to be delivered at the different depots on the Raleigh & Gaston and N. C. Railroads.

14—161-tf PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers.

WANTED.

Cape Fear Bank notes and $2,500 in Ba... Carolina notes.

Feb 4-15...tf PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers.

FOR SALE.

A large lot of fine Baled Hay.

Feb 1-150-tf PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers.

WANTED.

100 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO. Put up before the Federal Tax Law went into operation. It must be sound. Cash will be paid.

Feb. 14—161-tf PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

150 bbls., Different Brands—all grades.

Feb 22-168-tf PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers.

A LARGE LOT ADAMANTINE CANDLES Very Cheap.

Feb 8-156-tf PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers.

SEED OATS, IRISH POTATOES.

1000 bush. Selected Seed Oats—very Choice,
100 bbls., Peach Blow and Mercer Potatoes, to arrive.

Feb 22-168-tf PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS,

No. 58 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

HAVE IN STORE AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING, SUGARS, COFFEES, AND TEAS, BACON, MOLASSES AND CHEESE, BRANDIES, WINES AND WHISKIES, SOAPS, CANDLES, AND CANDIES, TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

Canned Fruits, Sances and Figs, Canned Oysters, Raisins and Dates, Nuts, Currants, Pickles and Spices, Powder, Shot and Caps, Butter, Lard, Yeast, Powders, Soda,

and in fact everything usually found in a first class Wholesale Grocery house in the greatest variety and at prices which cannot fail to please.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS &c.

50 Boxes Axes, 25 Doz. of Manure Forks,
25 Doz. Long handled Shovels, 25 Doz. Spades,
36 " Weeding Hoes assorted, 50 Doz. Hames.
25 " Horse Collars, 50 Doz. Trace Chaines,
30 " Plow Lines, 10 Gross Axe Helves,
Rope, Twine, Nails, &c.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers & Com. Merchants.

Feb 22-168-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

AND FOR SALE BY W. ROBT ANDREWS, No. 26, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

150 Sacks Full weight Liverpool Salt.
50 bbls. Superfine Flour.
15 bbls. Molasses.
50 Kits No. 1, Mackerel.
25 Cases fresh Tomatoes and Peaches.
50 Boxes Adamantine Candles,
80 Bbls. White Mercer Potatoes and 50 P. Potatoes.
10 Bbls. Onions and 10 of Apples, choice.
1,000 Yds. Gunny Bagging,
25 Coils Rope.
500 lbs. Sole Leather,
10 Doz. French Calf Skins.
" " Kip Skins.
20 Boxes Candy, assorted.
20 Sacks Java, Rio and Laguyra Coffees.
100 Reams Wrapping paper.
20 Bushels Shoe pegs, assorted, cheap.
50 half and quarter bbls. flour, different grades.
75 bbls. Sugar, of all grades, in quantities and at prices to suit.
25 bbls. Elkridge and Patapsco family flour, best made.
100 Bags Shot, all sizes.
6 Doz. Pat. Cotton Cards.
20 Boxes Pearl starch, cheap.
Good assortment Crockery of Qual.
Spiced Pigs feet, Fulton market family Beef, by the wholesale and retail. Also, a lot of English Dairy Cheese and a large assortment of fresh Garden Seeds.
A fine article of Bacon always on hand.—Also, Clagetts' Baltimore Ale, by the Package, and Lager Beer by the Cask.
Liquors of all grades. Attention is specially called to our pure old Robeson County Whiskey.
All manner of Sauces, Catsups, and Fancy Groceries generally very cheap for cash.
Fresh Oysters received daily from Norfolk.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS, Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

Feb 13-tf

WHISKEY.

10 Bbls. Yadkin County Whiskey.
5 " " "
2 " Old Monongahela **** Whiskey.
2 " " Scuppernong Wine.
20 Five gallon kegs pure French Brandies and Gins,
In Store.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Feb 26-171-tf

ARRIVING THIS DAY,

800 Sacks No. 1, Peruvian Guano.
500 " Patapsco "
50 " Baugh's Superphosphate Lime.
70 Bbls. Rockland Lime, in prime order.
80 Bales prime Hay.
200 Sacks Liverpool fine Salt

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

mar 1-174-tf
Standard and Progress copy.

GUANO, GUANO, GUANO.

50 Tons No. 1 Peruvian Guano, direct from the Peruvian Agent.
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The above are all Standard measures and will be sold on as good terms as the times will admit of. These Fertilizers are now all lying at Portsmouth Va., awaiting transportation. We will take orders, and hope to be able to commence delivering it in the next ten days.

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25 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES ARriving this day, which will be sold at Wilmington prices, freight &c., added.

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Feb 26-170-tf

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mar 13-182-tf

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Feb 15-162-3m

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Feb. 20-6m

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mar 11-180-1w

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Feb 25-170-tf

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SPADES, SHOVELS, TABLE FORKS, POTATOE Hoes, Dogs, Garden Hoes, and Rakes, Trace Chains, Plow Hames, Planter's Steel Hoes.

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20 Cases Meat or Sausage Cutters, Various Sizes.

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Feb 26-170-tf

1867.

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Feb 26-170-2m*

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Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, and other country produce.

Peruvian Guano, direct from the Government Agent, and all other kinds of Fertilizers, at the manufacturers prices furnished for cash or approved acceptance of cotton.

Jan 31-149-3m

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1867 1867

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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, } SEATON GALES, } EDITORS.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1867.

THOUGHTS ON RECONSTRUCTION.

From the day of the surrender of our armies, we have anxiously desired reconstruction and restoration with the Federal Government. We have desired it for ourselves personally; we have desired it for our whole people; we have desired it for our State and for the entire South. We have, moreover, believed that the sooner it could be effected, the better; the better for our peace and prosperity, the better for the cause of civil liberty, the better for the preservation of the constitutional government of our fathers, the better for all classes and all parties, the better for the harmony, solidarity and perpetuity of the nation. Hence we have never knowingly or wittingly said a word or committed an act, with the view of deferring or defeating that consummation. Whatever the conditions or terms that may have been imposed, however contrary to our own notions of right or justice, we have submitted with unquestioning obedience. We have asked for no choice in the matter.—What the authorities have demanded, we have yielded without a quibble or complaint. But when the authorities have *submitted* us a *choice* in any matter, feeling that we were still men and American citizens, we have exercised that choice with the judgment and lights we had.

In the matter of President Johnson's policy, we were guided solely by the principle to do right. When he said "do this," we hastened to do it. But when he said "here is a matter to which you must attend, but the manner of doing it I leave to your own discretion," we followed our best judgment. So have we done, ever since Congress set aside the President's policy and undertook the work of reconstruction. When Congress said "do this, or not, as you please," we have acted according to our convictions of right and duty, without regard to consequences. So we acted in regard to the Howard amendment. We think we did right. As honest men, we could not have done otherwise. Our people and Legislature, acting upon principle, did likewise. We do not regret it. We have done, and the majority of our people have done, throughout the whole process of reconstruction, thus far, precisely what duty and honor and right have dictated. When the "powers that be" have ordered them to do a thing, leaving them no choice, no alternative, they have done it; but when left to their choice they have exercised that choice. No honest man, who has a conscience and a sense of right and honor, will blame them for it.

Thus far have we come on the road to reconstruction. Congress now says "do this and you may be restored, but refuse to do it, and you shall not be." Here is no choice. Now our people are ready to comply. Congress has prescribed who may take part in this work of reconstruction and who shall not. The Congress lays down specifically who they are. We presume that Gen. Sickles will adhere to the law and enforce it. But we are met by a difficulty at the threshold. We beg to call the attention of the people of this State to this point.—We insist that this matter shall be definitely settled by an appeal to the District Commander at an early period.

There is a class of men in the State, who claim to be better than other people—who are clamorous for office—who bid our people to stand off and say to them, "Avaunt, we are holier than thou—the earth belongs to the saints, and we are the *saints*." The people of North Carolina do not admit their claim. They *know* that they have no special claims to the superior confidence of Congress or of anybody else. Though no one denies them *equal* rights and privileges, this is not enough. As they have done before, so will they do again. If they are not allowed to manage and control this whole matter, they will raise a howl loud enough to stir all Pandemonium. They are the self-styled loyalists—the latter-day Unionists, who got whipped before the rest of us—the odds and ends of all the old parties. Without influence among the people, they attempt to make up, in loud professions and Union shrieking, for what they lack in force of character or well founded claims upon the Congress.

Now, these object to the great body of the people taking part in the matter of reconstruction. Unless the people belong to the saints, or are willing to be identified as their *followers*, whether they are white or black, they deny them the right of taking part. We want no mishap this time. If the Congress or the Commanding General design to countenance this pretence, the people ought to be made aware of it. Our people do not wish to defeat the plan. If they are desired and expected to take part in it, they wish to know it. But if these so-called latter-day Union men—the Southern loyalists, Red Strings, &c.,—are alone worthy—alone have the *pass-word*, it is proper that it should be known.

STAMP ON BONDS TO MAKE TITLE TO LAND. The following letter to a gentleman of this City will be of interest to our readers:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, March 16, 1867.

SIR:—I reply to your letter of the 11th instant, that a *contract* for the sale of land, or to make a title deed to the purchaser on the payment of the purchase money, requires a five cent stamp as an agreement for each sheet or piece of paper upon which it is written.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner."

It appears from the above that a contract for the conveyance of real estate requires only a five cent stamp, no matter how large is the aggregate money agreed to be paid.

THE CONSTITUTION.

We do not design a discussion of the now obsolete topic at the head of this article; but we simply design to call the attention of the reader to the very sober and correct *resume* of the situation, on our first page, from the pen of Mr. Raymond, of the New York *Times*, who, by the way, is rather the queerest genius among American politicians. There are times when he writes by the book; when conscience and judgment seem wholly to ignore the leading strings of party; when his solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States seems not to be forgotten; but when he is brought to *vote* on a given measure, he forgets everything but the simple obligation to follow the leaders of the party. Mr. Raymond is correct in his *facts*, when he affirms that the *written* Constitution is not the Constitution of the United States now, but that the so-called Republic is governed by the unwritten will of the dominant majority, as interpreted by the Congress. If so, Congress, in all the oaths it imposes, should be careful to explain what the Constitution is, in order to prevent deception and mental reservation on the part of the oath-taker. The article of Mr. Raymond may, perhaps, serve to open the eyes of his Northern readers to the real condition of affairs. As to the Southern people, experience has taught them the lessons he inculcates, long since.—Even the professed devotion of President Johnson to the Constitution, and we have no doubt he was sincere, failed to convince the South that we were living under *the* Constitution, although the North had declared over and over again that it fought us for nothing else but to make us submit to it.

ELECTION IN CRAVEN—MAJ. JOHN HUGHES.

We learn, by telegraph, that the election for State Senator, to supply the vacancy created by the resignation of the Hon. M. E. Manly, came off in Craven, on yesterday.—We infer that only those voted who had a right to vote under the Reconstruction Act—that the colored people voted without let or hindrance, who had the requisite qualification. The telegram says, they all voted for Maj. John Hughes, i. e. Mr. Hughes was elected unanimously. He had no opposition—no one was disposed to call in question his claims. So far as we know, no one but Mr. Holden opposed him. Mr. Holden sneered at him as a secessionist.

We know Maj. Hughes—have known him since he was a boy. A more circumspect, genteel, generous gentleman we have not known. He is a man of fine intelligence.—He may, in time past, have been a secessionist *on principle*, but he is no longer one, but abides, as a man of honor, the arbitrament of the sword which crushed and killed secession. But he was not the *father* of secession in North Carolina, as Mr. Holden was. He never advocated its exercise as far back as Fremont's time, nor do we *know* that he ever *held* the doctrine. We presume that, since the war, no man has been more circumspect—a better or more worthy citizen. And the best proof of it is, that, in the recent election, no one opposed him, and all disposed to vote, whether black or white, voted for Maj. Hughes! We tell Mr. Holden that before he can get the colored people of North Carolina to follow him, he must be fully washed of his old sins. It is notorious, that when the colored people used to vote in North Carolina, before 1835, they always voted for men *they knew to be good and true*. We think they will do so now.

"One Christian renegade is worse than ten Turks."—*Old Proverb.*

"Somebody took them into a high mountain, and they changed their views."—*Bill Arp's last letter.*

Butler, of Massachusetts, voted fifty-four times in succession, in the National Democratic Convention of 1860, for the nomination of Jefferson Davis *for* the Presidency.

Brownlow carried on a two weeks discussion, in Philadelphia, and wrote a book, to prove that slavery was a divine institution and that abolitionists were worse than infidels.

Hamilton, of Texas, presided at a public meeting in Galveston that presented Preston Brooks a cane for chastising Sumner.

Holden declared, in 1856, that the election of Fremont would be a sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union; signed the ordinance of secession in 1861; declared that we must "f-i-g-h-t to the last dollar and the last man"; asserted, after the war was over, that he had done all he could to "save slavery"; and announced, but little over a year ago, that a conspicuous "Union landmark" was "uncompromising opposition to negro suffrage."

Mr. Pool was a Confederate elector and sought the position of Brigadier General in the Confederate army.

E. T. Blair, of Randolph, declared, in 1860, that if North Carolina didn't secede, he would leave the State.

Col. Harris, the Dorrite missionary to all Africa, in the Legislature of 1865-6, voted against allowing negroes to testify in the courts of justice.

CONFISCATION.—For the information of those of our readers, who do not read the Northern dailies, we insert the confiscation bill presented the other day in the House by Mr. Stevens and an abstract of his speech. The question has been adjourned over until the next session of Congress.

We think if the Southern people will act promptly, and comply with the requirements of the Reconstruction Acts, the majority of the Republicans of Congress will feel in honor bound to make the plan of Congressional reconstruction a finality. If any thing should occur between this and the next Congress to inflame and excite the Republican party against the South more intensely, we do not doubt that Mr. Stevens' policy will be carried out. Moreover, let it be understood that there are those in the South, if matters do not go as they wish them, who will not fail to move heaven and earth to *produce* that excitement, in order to call down the vengeance of ultra-Radicalism upon the people of the South. We feel in duty bound to give this warning.

CONFISCATION.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

SPEECH BY THADDEUS STEVENS.

The following is taken from the report of the proceedings of Congress on Tuesday. The report of Stevens' speech is from the Baltimore *Gazette*:

Mr. Stevens called up the bill introduced by him some days ago, to confiscate the property of rebels.

The bill contains a preamble in the following words: Whereas, it is due to justice, and as example to future times, that some proper punishment should be inflicted on the people who constituted the "Confederate States of America," both because they declared an unjust war against the United States for the purpose of destroying republican liberty and permanently establishing slavery, as well as for the cruel and barbarous manner in which they conducted said war, in violation of all the laws of civilized warfare, and also to compel them to make some compensation for the damages and expenditures caused by the war, therefore, &c.

Section 1 enacts that all public lands longing to the ten States that formed Government of the Confederate shall be forfeited and become the property of the United States.

Section 2 requires the President to proceed forthwith to cause the seizure of all property belonging to the belligerent enemy deemed forfeited by the act of July 17, 1862, and hold and appropriate the same as enemy's property, and to proceed to the condemnation of that already seized.

Section 3 enacts that in lieu of the proceeding to condemn the property thus seized as enemy's property, as is provided by the act of July 17, 1862, the President shall appoint two or more commissions for each of said Confederate States, to consist of three persons, each one of whom shall be an officer of the late or present army, and two shall be civilians, neither of whom shall be a citizen of the State for which he shall be appointed, and said commissions shall proceed to adjudicate and condemn the property aforesaid, under such forms and proceedings as shall be prescribed by the Attorney General of the United States, whereupon the title to said property shall become vested in the United States.

Section 4 provides that out of the lands thus seized and confiscated, the slaves who have been liberated by the operation of the war and the amendment to the Constitution or otherwise, who resided in said Confederate States on March 4th, 1861, or since, shall have have distributed to them as follows, viz: 40 acres to each adult male who is the head of a family; 40 acres to each adult male, whether the head of a family or not, and 40 acres to each widow who is the head of a family, to be held by them in fee simple, but inalienable for the next ten years after they become seized thereof.

For the purpose of allotting and distributing said land, the Secretary of War shall appoint as many commissions in each State as he shall deem necessary, to consist of three members each, two of whom at least shall not be citizens of the State for which they are appointed. Each commissioner shall receive a salary of $3,000 annually, and his necessary expenses, and each commission shall have one clerk, at a salary of $2,000 per annum. The title to the homestead aforesaid shall be vested in trustees for the use of the liberated persons aforesaid; trustees shall be appointed by the Secretary of War, and shall receive salaries of not more than $3,000 per annum. At the end of ten years the absolute title to said homestead shall be conveyed to the owners, or to the heirs of such as are then dead.

Section 5 enacts that out of the balance of the property thus seized there shall be raised a sum equal to $50 for each homestead, to be applied towards the erection of buildings for the use of said former slaves; and the farther sum of $500,000,000, of which $200,000,000 shall be invested in the United States 6 per cent. securities, and the interest shall be semi-annually added to the pensions allowed by law to pensioners who have become so by reason of the late war, and $300,000,000, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to pay damages done to loyal citizens by the civil or military operations of the government lately called the "Confederate States of America."

Section 6 enacts that in order that just discrimination may be made, the property of none shall be seized whose whole estate on March 4th., 1865, was not worth more than $5,000, to be valued by the said commission, unless he shall have become an officer or employee in the military or civil service of the Confederate States, or in the service of some one of said States, and in enforcing all confiscations the sum of $5,000 in real or personal property shall be left or assigned to the delinquent.

Section 7 enacts that the commissions shall put a just and impartial valuation upon all the property thus seized and forfeited, and when such valuation shall be completed in the several States, all the commissioners shall meet in Washington and assess the $500,000,000 aforesaid, as well as the allowances for homesteads, &c., and shall give notice of such assessment and apportionment by publication for sixty days in two daily newspapers of Washington and in two daily newspapers in the capitals of each of the said Confederate States.

Section 8. Provides that the owners of said seized and forfeited estates may have them restored to them if, within ninety days after the first of the above publications, they pay into the Treasury of the United States, the sum assessed upon their estates, respectively.

Section 9. Enacts that all the land estates and property of whatever kind, which shall not be redeemed as aforesaid within ninety days, shall be sold and converted into money in such time and manner as may be deemed by the commissioners most advantageous to the United States; provided that no arable land shall be sold in larger tracts than 500 acres, and no longer credit shall be given than three years.

After the bill had been read, Mr. Boyer, of Pennsylvania, asked if a motion to lay the bill on the table would be in order.

The Speaker said that it would, after Mr. Stevens had completed his remarks.

Mr. Stevens then proceeded to address the House, but had uttered only a few sentences, when he became exhausted, and his speech, was read by the clerk, Mr. McPherson.

The following is a synopsis of the speech:

MR. SPEAKER:—I am about to discuss the question of the punishment of belligerent traitors by enforcing the confiscation of their property to a certain extent, both as a punishment for their crimes and to pay the loyal men who have been robbed by the Rebels and to increase the pensions of our wounded soldiers. The punishment of traitors has been wholly ignored by a treacherous Executive and a sluggish Congress. I wish to make an issue before the American people and see whether they will sanction the perfect impunity of a murderous belligerent and consent that the loyal men of this nation, who have been despoiled of their property, shall remain without remuneration either by the Rebel property or the property of the nation.

To this issue I desire to devote the small remnant of my life. I desire to make the issue before the people of my own State, and should be glad if the issue were to extend to the other States. I desire the verdict of the people upon this great question.

What I ask of this House is to give a square vote upon the direct question by yeas and nays. I pray you do not evade or kill it by a side wind. When you have given such vote I shall be satisfied, whatever may be the result.

This bill, it seems to me, can be condemned only by the criminals and their immediate friends, and by that unmanly kind of men whose intellectual and moral vigor has melted into a fluid weakness which they mistake for mercy, and which is unbecomed with a single grain of justice, and to those religionists who mistake meanness for Christianity, and who forget that the essence of religion is to "do unto others what others have a right to expect from you." It is offensive to certain pretentious doctors of divinity who are mawkishly prating about the "fatted calf, the prodigal son of the forgiving father." They forget that there is no analogy between the cases. The thoughtless youth having received a part of his father's estate, and probably taken a load of corn to market, fell into bad company and [illegible] the loathsome vice of drunkenness, spent the money in rioting and debauchery, and like all drunkards, made his [illegible] with the swine and fed on husks; but like one case only in a thousand, he reformed, joined the total abstinence society, washed himself clean, brushed his clothes, and with repentant steps returned to his father's house. Well might his aged parent rejoice; well might he kill the fatted calf at such a rescue. But how venial was such offence compared with this murderous rebellion!

When the great ancestor of this bloody race had slain his brother, and tremblingly met his judge and sought for pardon, what was the answer? "The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground. And now art thou cursed from the earth, which has opened her mouth to receive thy brother's blood from thy hand. When thou tillest the ground it shall not henceforth yield unto thee her strength; a fugitive and a vagabond shalt thou be on the earth."—When Cain cried that his "punishment was more than he could bear," the Judge who administered justice in mercy drove him forth into stern, inexorable exile. He taught no forgiveness for such sins. He prated of no "fatted calves." * * * *

In discussing the different sections of the bill, he said:

The fourth section provides that out of the lands thus confiscated each liberated slave who is a male adult, or the head of a family, shall have assigned to him a homestead of forty acres of land, (with $100 to build a dwelling,) which shall be held for them by trustees during their pupilage.

Whatever may be the fate of the rest of the bill, I must earnestly pray that this may not be defeated. On its success, in my judgment, depends not only the happiness and respectability of the colored race, but their very existence. Homesteads to them are far more valuable than the immediate right of suffrage, though both are their due.

He then advocated this provision at great length, citing the recent action of the Czar of Russia in liberating the serfs and taxing their former owners to provide for them.—He then said:

The remaining part of the sum levied, to wit: $200,000,000, is to remunerate loyal men in both sections who in consequence of their loyalty have been plundered and had their propety destroyed by the invading armies and raiders of the enemy, or by the unjust seizure and confiscation of the property of loyal men in the rebel States. Who objects to this? Whoever does, let him put his name on record that the country may fairly judge on which side his sympathies lie. By the usages of nations, the property of the citizens of the belligerent power taken or destroyed as a military necessity is paid by the Government. But property taken or destroyed by the enemy is not paid by the Government. Strictly speaking, the property of citizens of the hostile Government, though friendly to the conqueror, cannot be charged to the victor. But in civil war, it seems to me, that a distinction should be made, and those who had suffered for their adherence to the parent Government should be taken care of in adjusting the conditions of peace.—We know there are loyal men in the South who are large sufferers. There are still a larger number in the North who are made larger sufferers, neither of whom have any chance of being remunerated except through this Congressional legislation. Neither of them can ever receive a dollar out of the Treasury of the United States. I know not whether $200,000,000 will pay them. Certainly it would be a great relief. I need not enumerate the sort of damages to which I refer. Southern loyalists who have suffered are everywhere to be seen. The Valley of Virginia and the course of Sheridan's operations are full of them. The smoking ruins of Lawrence and Chambersburg, almost every county of Missouri and Maryland, and the frontier portions of Ohio, are samples of the latter.

If the war had been between two regular governments, both of which survived the war, the victor in the treaty of peace would require the vanquished to pay all such damages as well as the expenses of the war. If neither had conquered the other they would probably be silent, and each bear his own loss. Congress is dictating the terms of peace. If she does not provide for these meritorious claimants she will be bound in honor to pay them out of the national treasury. If she does not individuals will be wronged and the nation dishonored.—This bill is very merciful toward a cruel, outlawed belligerent who, when their armies were dispersed, would gladly have compromised if their lives were saved. Those who will be affected by this bill will not exceed 70,000 out of a population of six millions of whites, for this is a people of aristocrats and subjects; of a proud nobility and a cringing poor peasantry. Those seventy thousand persons own about three hundred and ninety millions acres of land out of the five hundred millions in the Confederate States. This, together with the town property, cannot be worth less than ten billions of dollars, ($10,000,000,000). This estimate includes no man's property who was worth less than ten thousand dollars; nor does it include any personal property, which may perhaps swell it to twelve billions of dollars. The fine proposed would be but one-twentieth of their estates. Were ever such great malefactors so gently dealt with? It were well if all their large estates could be subdivided and sold in small tracts. No people will ever be republican in spirit and practice where a few own immense manors and the masses are landless. Small independent landholders are the support and guardians of republican liberty.

But it is said that very many of these men have been pardoned by the President, and their forfeited estates restored to them.

I must take the liberty to deny that any pardon, or any other power vested in the President, can withdraw these forfeited estates ed from the confiscation decreed by Congress. Nothing less than an act of Congress can divest them from the United States and bestow them on the pardoned belligerents.

Mr. Stevens then proceeded with an elaborate eulogy on President Lincoln, whom, in the latter's lifetime, he was accustomed to denounce.

The Washington correspondent of the Petersburg *Index* has the following with reference to the foregoing speech:

"In the House yesterday old Thad. received a most cruel setting down. He rose sepulchral in appearance to read a four column speech prepared with weeks of hard study in support of a confiscation bill which he simultaneously offered. His voice failed him after the first two or three paragraphs had been read to an evidently disgusted auditory. The Clerk took the paper and drawled it out in the regular monotonous clerkly style, few hearing and nobody caring to, until, to the ill concealed relief of all parties concerned, the end of the venomous document was reached, when the whole matter was postponed until December next."

MARRIED,

In Memphis, on the 28th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, Col. Landon C. Haynes, Captain FRANCIS D. STOCKTON, of Statesville, North Carolina, and Miss HELEN HAYNES, of Memphis.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE POSTPONED.

The sale of the perishable property of the late Martha M. Green, deceased, will take place at her late residence, on Friday, the 5th. day of April, if fair, or the first fair day thereafter.

Terms made known on day of sale.

J. M. GREEN, Admr.

mar 22-191-tds

NEW ARRIVAL KEROSENE LAMPS.

TIN, Bronzed, Gilt and Glass Hand Lamps, Dining Room and Parlor Lamps, all complete.

ALSO,

Garden Shears and Garden Trowels.

J. BROWN,
With HART & LEWIS.

Raleigh, mar 22-191-tf

IRON, NAILS AND SHOES.

5000 lbs. Sweedes Iron 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 10 inches wide.
10,000 lbs. all sizes Refined Bar Iron.
2,000 lbs. ¾ and 1 Round "
35 Kegs Old Dominion Nails *all sizes.*
25 " Mule Shoes.
10 " Horse "
100 lbs. Horse Shoe Nails.
In store and must be sold.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

mar 22-191-tf

WHISKEY & BRANDEY.

20 Bbls. Rectified Whiskey.
10 " N. C. Corn "
10 " N. C. Apple Brandy,
which we will sell *very low* to close,

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

mar 22-191-tf

BAGGING & ROPE.

3 Bales Standard Gunny Bagging.
25 Coils best Jute Rope.
In Store.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

mar 22-191-tf

YARNS, PLAIDS AND SHEETINGS.

500 bunches Cotton Yarns.
1000 yards Osnaburg Plaids—*very heavy.*
1000 " Mixed "
1000 " Shirtings and Sheetings.
On consignment,

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

mar 22-191-tf

COTTON IMPLEMENTS.

CALL AND SEE SOMETHING NEW AND THE best. Bayley's Cotton Planter. Seapark's Cotton Plow. At

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

mar 22-191-tf

A CARD.

NUMEROUS inquiries have been made of me recently, as to the time when the second edition of my Book of Forms will appear, and I think it probable that other inquiries will be hereafter made. I have deemed it best to relieve myself from the necessity of writing many letters on the subject to gentlemen of the legal profession, in different parts of North Carolina, by stating in a card, addressed to the public, that I expect to place my manuscripts in the hands of the printer about the middle of May next, and I have reason to believe that the printing and binding can be completed by the first of July next.

WM. EATON, Jr.

Warrenton, mar 22-191-1t

VALUABLE LANDS AND MILLS FOR SALE.

NOT being able to attend to my Mills and Farms on Little River, I now offer them for sale. They are located 3 miles above Lowell Cotton Factory and 5 miles from the N. C. R. Road in Johnston County. The said tract contains about

800 ACRES

well timbered land, containing enough open land for a 3 or 4 horse Farm, with a comfortable dwelling and all necessary out houses requisite to a farm.

The soil is well adapted to the growth of Cotton and Corn, with ample facility for improvement.

Also, connected with said farm a GRIST MILL, with two pair of stones, and a SAW MILL, all in running order, with water power enough to drive a Cotton Factory!

Also, one other tract, lying on Buffalo Swamp, containing about 300 acres cleared land, enough for a 5 or 6 horse Farm, with low grounds drained by a seventy feet canal, with all other ditches necessary. Will make, if well cultivated, 400 or 500 barrells of corn. The upland is well adapted to the growth of Cotton and Corn, with every facility for improvement.

PHARAOH RICHARDSON.

mar 22-190-1m

TO HOUSE KEEPERS.

Table Cutlery, Spoons, Castors, Waiters, Lamps Brittanic, China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Toilet Setts, Paper Hangings, Mats, Brooms, Buckets, Seives, Shovel and Tongs, And Irons and Irons, grainage Cutters, Hollow Ware, Hoes, Rakes, Axes, &c., &c.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.

Jan 31-149-1t Newbern N. C.

1867. SPRING 1867.

HULL, ATKINSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

No. 258 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE,

offer a large and handsome stock, to which they ask the

ATTENTION OF THE TRADE.

mar 21-190-3m*

AN ELEGANT SERIES OF MUSIC BOOKS

For the Piano-Forte.

THE HOME CIRCLE, A COLLECTION OF INstrumental Music for the Piano. 2 Volumes. The Pianist's Album, A new Collection forming the third volume of the "Home Circle." The Silver Chord, Songs, Ballads, Quartets, Duets, &c., Piano Accompaniment. Shower of Pearls, Vocal Duets for 2 Sopranos, Soprano and Alto, Soprano and Tenor, Soprano and Bass, and Tenor and Bass. Piano Acc. Gems of German Song. German and English Words. Piano Acc., 1 vol. Gems of Scottish Songs. Scotch Songs and Ballads, Piano Acc. Gems of Sacred Song, Sabbath Songs and Select Home Ballads, Piano Acc., Operatic Pearls, Songs, Quartets, Duets, Trios, &c., from the principal Operas.

The above are all of uniform size and style of binding. Price of each volume, $2.50; Cloth, $3.00; Cloth, full gilt, $4.00. Sold in separate volumes, or the set complete by all Music Dealers and sent post-paid by

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
mar 21-190-4t Publishers, Boston.

READ THIS!

MRS. FRANKLIN

BEGS LEAVE to inform her friends and patrons, and the public, that she is now receiving her Spring and Summer stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

and would be pleased to show them to any person in want of such goods.

She pledges herself to sell as cheap as the same can be had in this market.

BLEACHING, PRESSING AND DYING done at short notice, opposite Court House.

MRS. J. B. FRANKLIN.

mar-18-3awiw.
Progress and Standard copy.

Petersburg Advertisements.

1867. SPRING TRADE 1867.

ATTRACTIVE STOCK.

McILWAINE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

Dry Goods, Notions & Clothing,

NO. 79 SYCAMORE, and
NO. 1 TABB STREETS,

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA,

Take pleasure in announcing to the trade that they have in store, ready for exhibition, a large assortment of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

embracing all articles usually kept in wholesale establishments. Their long business experience with the merchants of

Virginia and North Carolina,

has made them familiar with their wants; this, together with the advantages they possess in purchasing their supplies, enables them to offer goods at such prices as will insure satisfaction. They specially invite the attention of buyers to their extensive stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

manufactured expressly to their own order, which for style, workmanship and cheapness cannot be surpassed. They would also call attention to a full line of

NOTIONS,

All of which will be offered to purchasers on the very best terms, by Capt. Edward Graham and Mr. John McNeece, who have charge of the department.

McILWAINE & CO.,
No. 79 Sycamore and No. 1 Tabb Streets.
mar 20-189-3m

NOTICE.

1867. NEW SPRING GOODS, 1867.

$40,000.00.

Forty Thousand Dollars Worth

OF THE MOST DESIRABLE AND

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, NOW OPENING AT

SMITH'S, 25 SYCAMORE STREET,

PETERSBURG, VA.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS BEING now more than ever my firm conviction of the true way to success, I am determined to pursue this course, and as advertising is only effectual when it is real, I am also determined to advertise only such goods as are really on hand and in stock. Independent of the large stock of

DRY GOODS,

I have added a large stock of Cocoa and Straw Matting, Oil Cloths, Carpets, Lace and Damask Curtains, Table and Piano Covers, Lace Tidies, Bleached and Unbleached Satin-Damask and Snow-drop Table Linen, Napkins, Doilies Towels, Huckaback Linen Dowlas, Diaper and Birdseye Diapers in great variety. All kinds of white goods—such as Dressed and Undressed Jackonets and Cambric, Checked Muslins, Nainsooks—plain and checked, Mull Muslins, Swisses, plain, checked, dotted and embroidered, Organdies and Granadines, Book Muslins, Tarletons—white and colored.

Also, a full assortment of LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, from the finest real Point Lace Collar, worth $25, to the lowest Imitation lace, worth 25 cents. A full assortment of Bands, Edging and Flouncings—Cambric, Jackonet, Nainsook and Linen.

Also, the most extensive stock of IRISH LINEN in Virginia.

Full lines of Linen and Muslin HANDKERCHIEFS, in plain hemstitch and fancy; do. embroidered and Lace trimmed, from 25 cents to $12,-50 each.

The most complete stock of Spring MANTLES ever offered in this market, is now opened, embracing some forty different styles, and all new. This cannot fail to be a most interesting feature of our business to the ladies.

The stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, embraces all the new fabrics to be found at the most reasonable rates.

The SILK stock is far larger than any in the State, and commands our especial attention.—The encomiums the ladies have heretofore passed on this stock, as compared with anything they had seen, leaves us without anything to say, more than it is now larger and more complete than it has ever been. No lady wishing to buy Silks should do so, without first examining this stock.

The assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND LINEN GOODS, for Spring wear, is entirely complete, embracing the largest Stock of its kind, and at the most moderate prices.

The largest and finest stock of GLOVES AND HOISERY ever offered, is now being opened, embracing everything in the line, from the finest Alexander's Kid gloves, to the lowest grades.—Hosiery in endless variety, embracing every kind and for every age.

I have also added the most complete assortment of SMALL WARES, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

The WHOLESALE STOCK is complete in every respect, and is the largest I have ever offered, being bought exclusively for Cash.

Great inducements will be offered for the Cash.

Samples will be sent by mail free of charge on application, with prices marked on each, thereby enabling those who cannot visit our city, to make their selections at home—at as low prices as if they were present.

THOMAS SMITH.

mar 13-182-tf

No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO,

250 TONS,

FOR SALE BY

RAINE & JACKSONS,
PETERSBURG, VA.

mar 18-187-1w

RICHMOND ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLAN & JOHNSON.

WHOLESALE

Seedsmen, Nurserymen & Florists.

1506 MAIN ST.,

(UNDER ST. CHARLES HOTEL)

Richmond, Va.

Oct 13-1y

R. H. MAURY, J. L. MAURY, R. TROO EE

R. H. MAURY & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 1014 MAIN STREET,

First House Below the Post Office,

RICHMOND, VA.

Sterling Exchange, Gold and Silver, Bank Notes, State, City, and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, &c., bought and sold on commission.

Deposits received and Collections made on all accessible points in the United States.

Feb 7-155-3m.

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &C.

WM. H. THOMPSON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

21 Fayetteville Street 21

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS just returned from the North and opened at his old stand, a splendid variety of

Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, &c.

repairing done neatly and with dispatch. He has also on hand a fine assortment of CLOCKS, GOLD PENS, POCKET KNIVES, &c.

A choice lot of elegant STATIONERY, also in Store, and many little nicetics that will repay inspection.

Old GOLD and SILVER bought and sold.
Feb 25-170-3m

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARKS & LITTLEJOHN,

(SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, MARKS & CO.,)

General Grocers

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 6 OLD STREET,

OPPOSITE SYCAMORE,

Petersburg, Va.

Will attend to the Sale of all Produce and Merchandise, of every description, sent to their care and will also purchase any goods not in their line.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments in hand.

Can also furnish Fertilizers of any kind to farmers on accommodating terms.

J. A. MARKS, W. H. LITTLEJOHN,
Late of Anderson, Marks & Co. of Franklin Co., N. C.

Feb 18-164-3m

FERTILIZERS

FOR SPRING CROPS.

WE beg to inform the trade and planters of North Carolina and Virginia, that we are prepared to furnish them with the most approved FERTILIZERS, on the most accommodating terms. We will have a stock of genuine PERUVIAN GUANO, purchased direct from the Agent of the Peruvian Government.

We have now in store, for immediate delivery, 325 tons BRADLEY'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, which won for itself such an enviable reputation in the Cotton and Tobacco counties of North Carolina and Virginia, last season, proving itself equal, and in many important respects, superior to the Peruvian Guano. We give an analysis of it as ascertained by Dr. Hayes, one of the most eminent Chemists in the country:

Results of Analyses Made of Bradley's Patent Super-Phosphate of Lime, as now sold by Wm. L. Bradley.

100 PARTS CONSIST OF

Moisture	5.30
Prepared animal matter, salts of Ammonia, fatty substances and Humus	38.50
Bone Phosphates of Lime, Magnesia and Iron	36.80
(Soluble Phosphates of do. 16 6-10.)	
Sulphate of Lime	16.50
Salts	20
Insoluble	2.50
	99.90

The animal matter afforded 4 2-10 parts of Ammonia when it was decomposed, and, as will be seen, nearly one-half of the Bone Phosphate is soluble.

After many analyses of your Super-Phosphate of Lime, made during the last few months, I have found your standard of quality full equal to that of any you have ever sold in former years; and I am satisfied that you include the correct principles in the manufacture. Respectfully,

A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer.

We refer to the following gentlemen who tested its merits last season:

DR. G. A. FOOTE,	Warren County, N. C.
J. S. FOOTE,	" "
Col JOHN WIMBISH,	Granville "
B T BALLARD,	Franklin, "
A. D. ELLIS,	" "
R. F. YARBOROUGH,	" "
L. BATTLE,	Nash County, N. C.
J H AVENT,	" "
W T WRIGHT,	" "
L M CONYERS,	" "
H G WILLIAMS,	" "
J P HILLIARD,	" "
J P JENKINS,	" "
J J THORNTON,	" "
Dr W H WATSON,	" "
T J BODDIE,	Nash County, North Carolina.
J S BODDIE,	" "
Hon S H ROGERS,	Wake "
T P BRASWELL,	Edgecomb "
J H ARMSTRONG,	" "
J L LEWIS,	" "
E H FLOWERS,	" "
Col G W HAMMOND,	" "
W W BARKER,	" "
J B TAYLOR,	" "
J N TAYLOR,	" "
Gen M W RANSOM,	Northampton "
W P SOLOMON,	Halifax, "
W T TAYLOR,	Wilson, "

We will be represented at the Courts of Granville, Nash, Wake, Edgecombe, Wilson, Halifax, Northampton, Franklin and Warren counties, N. C., and Greensville county Virginia.

Any business confided to us shall have our best attention

McILWAINE & CO.

Petersburg, Va., Jan 21-3m

THOS. BRANCH & CO.,

No. 1015 Main Street,

(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,)

Richmond, Va.;

THOS. BRANCH & SONS,

No. 8 Old Street

PETERSBURG, VA.;

BRANCH, SONS & CO.,

Broad Street,

AUGUSTA, GA.,

BANKERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

Receive Money on Deposit, subject to sight checks, and allow interest on same as agreed upon; Negotiate Loans; Make Collections throughout the United States, and buy and sell on commission, Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, &c., &c.

They also offer their services for the sale and purchase of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Cotton, &c.

Their senior, Thos. Branch, with an experience of thirty years in the commission trade, will give his personal attention to the Richmond house, and expects to give satisfaction to his old friends and all who may favor them with their patronage.

Cash advances made on consignments to them and to their correspondents in Baltimore, New York, Liverpool, London, Antwerp and Bremen.

Guano, and other concentrated Manures, furnished to their regular customers. Special attention is given to the execution of Cotton purchases, by

THOS. BRANCH & SONS, Petersburg,
AND
BRANCH, SONS & CO., Augusta, Ga.

The Richmond House transmitting telegraphic orders to either house, as may be preferred.

We are paying the highest rates for Bank Notes and Southern Securities; will hand returns with check on New York, Richmond or Petersburg, for all packages sent to our care, at low rates.

We will buy old North Carolina Bonds, Coupons, Registered, Scratched &c, also detached coupons.

Railroad Stock bought and sold.

The following are the present rates of our Petersburg House for N. C. Bank notes, and are liable to changes—the highest rates paid when notes are received.

Bank of Cape Fear	26
" Charlotte	25
" Clarendon	3
" Commerce	15
" Fayetteville	10
" Lexington	10
" " at Graham	25

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PRICES REDUCED.

Advertisements will be inserted in the *Daily Sentinel* at the following rates. A *square* will be hereafter estimated at 13 *minion* lines, or 1¼ inches.

One square one time	$1,00
" " each subsequent insertion less than a week	50
One square one week	3,00
Each additional square one week	2,00
One square two weeks	5,00
Each additional square two weeks	2,50
One square one month	8,00
Each additional square one month	3,00
One square two months	10,00
Each additional "	3,50
One square three months	12,00
Each additional "	4,00
One quarter column "	25,00
One half column "	40,00
One column "	75,00

Regular business cards, 15 minion lines or less, will be charged only $10 for three months.

All advertisements or cards must be changed in form at least every three months. Contracts for more than three months made only at the above rates.

Special notices or advertisements required to be inserted on inside or any special place, will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above charges.

Advertisements inserted in Weekly and Semi-Weekly at rates corresponding with the above.

Court advertisements inserted 6 weeks for $7 cash or $10 if charged.

Advertisers will always find it to their advantage to enclose the cash when they send advertisements, to the extent they wish to pay for them.

THE SENTINEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1867.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The public will find the *Sentinel one* of the best mediums of advertising in the State. Its circulation covers a larger area, perhaps, than any other paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Wm. Eaton, Jr., Esq., of Warrenton, gives notice concerning the second edition of his valuable Book of legal Forms. We are glad that it is to be so soon forthcoming.

We invite special attention to the new announcements of B. P. Williamson & Co.

Kerosene Lamps, &c: J. Brown (with Hart & Lewis.)

The sale of the perishable property of the late Mrs. Green has been postponed to the 5th. prox. See advertisement.

Pharaoh Richardson, Esq., offers for sale highly valuable property in Johnston County.

A GOOD EXHIBIT.—As an evidence of the amount of business done in Raleigh, since the commencement of Spring, we give the operations of one firm,—that of B. P. Williamson & Co. They have sold, of their own manufacture, 700 plows, to be used in Wake and Johnston Counties alone. They have also sold 150 tons of Peruvian and Patapsco guano. Each plow, it is said by farmers, will cultivate 25 acres of land. If such is the fact, the plows alone they have manufactured and sold, with a good season, and allowing only half a bale of cotton to the acre, will be the means of turning out 8,750 bales of Cotton next Fall.

GOV. WORTH returned to the city last night, after several days' absence.

JUDGE BARNES is in the city, having just passed through the busines of his Court in Nash. Next Monday he holds his Court in Johnston and the following week in Wake. The Judge informs us that no appeal from his decision on the Stay Law has been taken in any of his Courts, though, perhaps, two thousand cases have been heard under the Convention Stay Law.

ARREST.—A man called Eli Dampier was arrested by our city police, this morning, on a charge of horse-stealing in Harnett county. He had been pursued by the Deputy Sheriff of that county. Dampier was committed to prison.

GEN. LEE FOR A CONVENTION.

We have it from the best authority that Gen. Lee is heartily in favor of a Convention. He thinks we should make every effort to avert our ruin; that it is idle to talk of resistance or "inactivity." He acknowledges that the pill is a bitter one, but says he can suffer nothing more than Appomattox. So says the *Valley Virginian*, a paper published in Staunton, and doubtless well informed in the premises.

Who will now say that Virginia will degrade and dishonor herself by acting under the Sherman law?—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE SITUATION.—An old joke illustrates this article. "My friend," said a seedy individual to an acquaintance at a ferry, "I wish you would loan me two quarters, to cross the ferry; I han't got a dollar in the world." "Well, I would like to know," was the reply, "what difference it makes to a man who hasn't got a dollar in the world which side of the river he's on?"

The Paris *Patrie* contains a most mysterious anecdote. Young married woman—rich, elegant, lovely—on the point of death, to her husband: "I must confess something. You'll be astonished that I have proved unfaithful." To which the following: "Not more astonished than you will be to hear that I knew it and for this reason poisoned you."

A convict in the House of Correction at New Bedford, whose sentence expired a day or two since, remarked to an officer as he left the prison: "Please give me the refusal of my cell for ten days; if within that time you don't hear from me, you can let it."

At a public meeting in Providence on Saturday, at which Governor Burnside presided, a committee was appointed to solicit contributions for the starving poor of the South.

San Francisco claims to be the second city in the Union as respects dignity and wealth. It moreover boasts that only eighty-four policemen are required to keep the peace.

A pine 121 feet in height, and at four feet from the ground measuring eighteen and one-eight feet in circumference, was sent to a Keen (N. H.) saw mill.

A gentleman was complaining that it cost ten dollars every day he went to church, as he only attended five times a year, and his pew tax was fifty dollars per annum. "Why don't you go oftener and reduce the average?" asked a religious broker.

A man with a large family was complaining of the difficulty in supporting all of them. "But," said a friend, "you have sons big enough to earn something for you."—"The difficulty is, they are too big to work," was the answer.

"We take this occasion to say that we regard the *Sentinel* as one of the best papers of its kind published in our country. It is, as all our papers should be, eminently conservative, while there is no base cringing. We like its tone decidedly. May it long flourish and exert its wholesome influence over the entire State."

The foregoing from our estimable cotemporary, the Warrenton *Courier*, is one among the numerous handsome compliments paid us by our brethren of the Press, since our enlargement, for which we desire to make our thankful acknowledgments. Our sole object in departing from our custom, by re-producing the above, is to express our gratification that the *Courier* so correctly appreciates our position and purposes. It is, and has been since the memorable day at Appomatox Court House, our earnest desire to see re-laid the foundations of Constitutional Union, and to witness the restoration of fraternal relations between the various sections of the Union. To contribute to this result we have been willing to make every proper sacrifice. But we should despise ourselves, were we capable, for the sake of propitiating favor in any quarter, of forgetting the noble dead, who fell in our common cause, of branding their hallowed memories with shame, or of doing or saying aught that would reflect upon the motives, the character, the patriotism or the honor of our own people. The man who is not, to some extent, *sectional*, cannot be a patriotic *national* man. The man who does not love and honor the immediate land of his nativity above all others, can never be a worthy citizen of a free Republic.

STATE CREDIT.—Bad as the material condition of the State of Virginia is, the Senate and House of Delegates have passed a law directing the State Treasurer to pay two per cent. interest of the public debt, falling due on the 1st of July and 1st of January next. The bill has not been ratified, owing to a difference of opinion between the two Houses on the policy of selling the State's interest in the Railroads and Canals. The principle, we judge, however, is settled, that while the State cannot now pay 6 per cent., it will do what it can, and agrees to pay two per cent. It is a noble example and worthy of imitation. If the Legislature of North Carolina had shown a similar purpose to maintain the credit of the State, it would have proven that its readiness to pass Railroad bills and inaugurate new schemes of public expenditure, based, really, upon the credit of the State, was not all "in my eye." As it is, we presume that the real credit of the State, as a new endorser, is hardly worth twenty-five cents in the dollar.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON MILITARY REPUBLICS.

In an interview with President Johnson, last Saturday, the subject of reconstructing the Southern States under the new military governor bill came up, and his opinion being asked on the subject, he shook his head gravely, and remarked that the holding of elections under military control was in conflict with the spirit of republican institutions. Then rising and retiring to an adjoining room, he returned with a book in his hand and read the following extract from an address of Daniel Webster to the citizens of Massachusetts, on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument, on the 17th of June, 1843:

"They are yet on their trial, and I hope for a favorable result; but truth—sacred truth—and fidelity to the cause of civil liberty compel me to say that hitherto they have discovered quite too much of the spirit of that monarchy from which they separated themselves. Quite too frequent resort is made to military force, and quite too much of the substance of the people is consumed in maintaining armies, not for defence against foreign aggression, but enforcing obedience to domestic authority. Standing armies are the oppressive instruments for governing the people in the hands of hereditary and arbitrary monarchs. A military republic, a government founded on mock elections and supported only by the sword is a movement indeed, but a retrogade and disastrous movement from the regular and old fashioned monarchical system. If men would enjoy the blessings of republican government, they must govern themselves by reason, by mutual counsel and consultation, by a sense and feeling of general interest, and by the acquiescence of the minority in the will of the majority properly expressed, and above all, the military must be kept, according to the language of our bill of rights, in strict subordination to the civil authority. Wherever this lesson is not both learned and practiced there can be no political freedom. Absurd, preposterous is it, a scoff and a satire on free forms of government to be prescribed by military leaders, and the right of suffrage to be exercised at the point of the sword."

His (the President's) own feelings, he said, agreed with Mr. Webster on the subject.

THAT LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

In the debate in the United States Senate on the reference of the credentials of Mr. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, the fact was dwelt upon by those opposing his admission that he had resigned his position as Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Buchanan's cabinet in a letter which they choose to regard as disloyal. The following is the extract on which this pretence is grounded:

"It has not been in my power, as you are aware, to agree with you and a majority of your constitutional advisers in the measures which have been adopted in reference to the present condition of things in South Carolina; nor do I think it at all probable that I shall be able to concur in the views which you entertain, so far as I understand them, touching the authority under existing laws to enforce the collection of the customs at the port of Charleston."

ANOTHER BORDER WAR.

The Government is evidently in possession of evidence sufficiently strong to warrant the belief that another attempt is about to be made by the Fenian organization to invade the Canadian provinces. Yesterday a force of United States regulars, in numbers sufficient to load nine passenger cars, which would not be less than five or six hundred men, was despatched over the Hudson River Railroad for Oswego, where they will probably remain until their services are needed on the frontiers. This looks as it the Government is determined to again interfere for the preservation of our neutrality laws.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Nearly all our exchanges speak of the incessant rains for the past six weeks and consequent swollen condition of the streams.—In Tennessee great damage has been done to railroads by the washing away of bridges, &c.

Cincinnati has forty-one applications for divorces. "Too much married."

TELEGRAPHIC.

Friday Morning Dispatches.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 21, P. M.

In the *Senate*, a bill exempting wrapping paper made from wood and corn stalks, passed.

The bill suspending payment for enlisted slaves, passed.

After executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the *House*, a resolution to send evidence to the Senate, affecting two Senators in connection with the New York Custom House, passed. The Senators alluded to are supposed to be Messrs. Patterson and Doolittle.

The House went into committee of the whole on the million relief bill

Mr. Butler again opposed the bill in vident terms. The debate took a wide range, with a severe passage-at-arms between Butler and Bingham.

Mr. Bingham said: He repelled with scorn, utterances affecting his integrity or honor from any man, whether he be the hero of Fort Fisher taken, or Fort Fisher not taken. He proceeded, at length, in denunciations of Butler, amid roars of laughter, and some excitement.

Mr. Butler arose to reply, but the committee rose.

Butler appealed for an opportunity to answer. Mr. Eldridge hoped that the House would not "bottle up" the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Unanimous consent was given.

Br. Butler proceeded, defending himself in voting for Mr. Davis; he hoped thereby to save the country. He did the best he could during the war. But the only victim of the gentleman's (Bingham) prowess, that he knew of, was an innocent woman hanged upon the scaffold. Butler alluded to Mrs. Surratt, in whose prosecution Bingham was an acting manager.

The committee rose without a vote.

GENERAL SICKLES' ARRIVAL.

CHARLESTON, March 21, P. M.

General Sickles has arrived. A salute of thirteen guns was fired.

RELIEF FOR THE SOUTH.

BALTIMORE, March 21, P. M.

The Senate of Maryland has appropriated $100,000 for the relief of the poor of the South.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 21, P. M.

Stocks excited. Five-twenties coupons of 1862, $109¼.

Gold $1,34¼.

Cotton declined ¼@1 cent. Sales 1800 bales 30¼ @31.

Flour, State and Western advanced 5@10.—Southern firm.

Corn heavy; declined 1@2. Mixed Western $1,17@$1,19.

BALTIMORE, March 21, P. M.

Cotton steady, middling uplands 31.

Flour firm. Corn dull; declined 2@3. White $1,09@$1,10.

Mess Pork $23,75@@24. Bulk shoulders 9¼.

LONDON, March 21, P. M.

Consols 91¼. Bonds 74¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 21, P. M.

Cotton market continue dull and heavy; uplands 13¼. Orleans 13¾. Sales 6000 bales.

Spirits of Turpentine 37s. 3d.

ELECTION IN CRAVEN—MAJ. HUGHES ELECTED—NEGROES VOTE.

NEWBERN, March 21.

Maj. Jno. Hughes was unanimously elected to the State Senate, to-day. The negroes voted.

Our Afternoon Dispatches.

RADICAL NEGRO MEETING.

CHARLESTON, March 22.

A meeting of five hundred freedmen, under the auspices of the Union league, has been held here. The speeches and resolutions were of a Radical character. But few whites participated.

SEVERE STORM.

SANDY HOOK, March 22.

There is the severest storm here that has been in five years. The wind is blowing a gale from the Northeast. The sea is running very high.—The pilots are all inside the Hook.

OUTRAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW YORK, March 22.

The *Times* says that private advices represent that the Miners in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, are committing serious outrages. Superintendent Littlebales was murdered last week. Gov. Geary has been appealed to for protection.

DIRECT TAXES.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports to the Senate that, unless the collection of direct taxes is soon resumed in Virginia, Florida and Tennessee, the Collectors shall be discharged.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 22.

Cotton quiet; Middling uplands 30½@31. Gold $1,34½.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.

Cotton dull. Middling uplands 13¼. Sales of 6,000 bales.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE PEABODY FUND.—The Fifth Avenue Hotel has become more than usually active since the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund began to arrive. At noon to-day the following members of the board had arrived: General Grant (with his family and Gen. Porter, one of his staff), Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Governor William Aiken, S. C., Hon. Wm. A. Graham, N. C., George N. Eaton, Md., and George Peabody Russell, Mass. The other members of the board are expected immediately. There is to be a dinner to-day, and in the evening Mr. Peabody has provided for the pleasure of his guests by securing boxes for them at the Academy of Music to hear Norma.—To-morrow evening Ex-Gov. Hamilton Fish, one of the Trustees, gives a party at his residence, and, on Thursday evening, by invitation of Mr. A. T. Stewart, there will be a splendid banquet given to Mr. Peabody and the trustees at his house. Other preparations are going on to distinguish the sessions of the trustees of which we shall give due reports from day to day.—*N. Y. Gazette, Tuesday evening.*

The Seguin, Texas, *Journal* learns that the grass-hoppers are very destructive in Kerr county. "They are there," it says, "by the million, and are literally devouring every green thing."

Fresh herrings are abundant in the Norfolk market at 25 cents per dozen.

THE YARBROUGH HOUSE,

Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

I HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING to my friends, and the traveling public, that I have leased the

YARBROUGH HOUSE,

for a term of years. The house will be

Repainted and Furnished

with new and elegant furniture at once.

I return sincere thanks to my patrons for their very kind and liberal patronage, received while in charge of the EXCHANGE HOTEL in this city. I promise that the Yarbrough House shall have no superior in the South.

J. M. BLAIR.

mar 21-199-tf

Raleigh Money Market.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES:

Bank of N. C., (Gold 25) (Silver 26) G. B.	27
" Cape Fear	26
" Charlotte	24
" Lexington, at Graham	20
" Roxborough	50
" Wadesborough	24
" Thomasville	30
" Wilmington	21
" Commerce	15
" Washington	6
" Fayetteville	10
" Clarendon	4
" Yanceyville	7
Miners' and Planter's Bank	30
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough	26
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	21
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	45
Greensborough Mutual	5
Virginia Bank Notes, about	35
South Carolina "	22
Georgia "	28
Gold	135
Silver	130
Old Coupons	40
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	98
Old Sixes	70
Exchange on New York	¼

Raleigh National Bank of North Carolina.

BUYING RATES—N. C. BANK NOTES.

Bank of Cape Fear	26
" Charlotte	24
" Commerce	15
" Clarendon	3
" Fayetteville	10
" Lexington	10
" Lexington at Graham	20
" North Carolina	37
" Roxboro	36
" Thomasville	35
" Wadesboro	24
" Wilmington	21
" Washington	4
" Yanceyville	7
Commercial at Wilmington	21
Farmers' Greensboro (Old)	26
Merchants', Newbern	45
Miners' and Planters'	24
Virginia Bank notes, average	35
South Carolina "	21
Georgia "	30
Gold	134
Silver	128
Old North Carolina Coupons	39
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	85
North Carolina 6's	40
Exchange on New York, ¼.	

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JORDAN WOMBLE, GROCER. RALEIGH N. C.

BACON	15@16
BEEF	11@20
BUTTER	25@35
COTTON	22@24
CORN	1 25@1 40
COFFEE	28@35
EGGS	12½@15
DRIED FRUIT—Apples	$2 50@3 00
" " Peaches, per bu.	none
FOWLS	30@50
FLOUR—Family	15 00@17 00
" Superfine	13 00@14 50
LARD	15@20
MEAL	1 25@1 50
MOLASSES	60@75
NAILS	9@10
PEAS—White	1 25@1 35
" Stock	1 10@1 25
POTATOES—Irish	1 75@2 25
" Sweet	75@1 00
RAGS	4@5
SALT	3 25@4 25
SUGAR—Crushed	18@22
" Brown best	15@17½
" Common Brown	12½@15

NEWBERN, March 19.—Cotton (tax unpaid) 21 @ 22. Flour $9,50@$19. Spirits Turpentine (tax paid) 56c. Rosin 90c.@$5. Mess Pork $23@$26. Corn 95c.@$1. Shingles $3,50@$5,50 per M.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 20.—Bacon 15@17. Beef 8@10. Butter 20@30. Cotton 27½@28½. Cotton Yarns $2,40@$2,50. 4-4 Sheetings 18@20. Flour, family, $15@$15,50; superfine $14@$15. Turpentine $2@$4.

WILMINGTON, March 20.—Turpentine, $4 for yellow dip and $2,75 for hard, per 280 lbs. Spirits 67½ cts. per gal. Rosin $3,12½@$5,75. Tar $1,65 per bbl. Cotton 29.

PETERSBURG, March 20.—Cotton 28½@30. Tobacco, Lugs $4@$6; Leaf $4@$60, according to quality. Bacon, Western, 12@14c. Fertilizers—prices varying, according to quality, from $40@$90 per ton.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, March 20.—Bacon, Va. and N. C., 14@19. Cotton 27@29. Flour $11 @$18. Herrings, N. C. cut, $10. Corn, 95@1.04. Molasses 55@80. Staves $35@$100 per M.

SPECIAL NOTICES

50 LBS., ZEPHYR AT 25 CT., PER OUNCE, AT M. ROSENBAUM'S.

A FINE LOT OF LADIES FURS 25 PER cent less than cost, at M. ROSENBAUM'S.
Feb 9-157-tf

2 CASES GENT'S FINE FRENCH CALF Boots warranted hand sewed, at $5.00 a pair. At, M. ROSENBAUM'S.
Feb 9-157-tf

500 PAIRS LADIES SEWED SHOES AT $1.50 a pair at, M. ROSENBAUM'S.
Feb 9-157-tf

WILMINGTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. G. WORTH, N. G. DANIEL.

WORTH & DANIEL

Shipping & Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN BAGGING, ROPE, IRON TIES, Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, Genuine Peruvian Guano direct from Government Agents, Salt, Hay and all kinds of Coal.

Agents for Baugh's Raw Bone Super Phosphate of Lime.

Agents for the Philadelphia Southern Mail Steamship line.

Agents for Goodspeed's weekly Steamship line from New York.

Agents for Jonas Smith & Co's., line of New York sail packets.
Feb 6-154-6m

PLANTING POTATOES.

500 Bls. Potatoes "Mercis," "Peach Bloom" and "Jackson Whites"—for sale by WILLARD & BRO'S.
mar 2-175-tf Wilmington, N. C.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

110 Bbl's. and Tierces, New Crop Cuba Molasses, For Sale by WILLARD & BRO'S.
mar 2-175-2w Wilmington, N. C.

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as Teacher, in a private family, or school. Address, MISS. LOUISE TRACY,
mar 9-175-w Wilmington, N. C.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned have formed a *limited partnership*, in accordance with acts of the Legislature of 1860–'61, entitled "Limited Partnership," Chapter 26, for five years, to date from Jan. 1st. 1867, and to terminate Jan. 1st. 1872. The nature of the business to be transacted is a general wholesale and Commission business in the city of Wilmington. James A. Willard and A. A. Willard, of the city of Wilmington are the *general partners* under the style of "Willard Brothers." W. H. Willard, of the city of Raleigh, is the *special partner*, and as such has contributed and paid in to the capital stock the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) in cash.

JAS. A. WILLARD, } General.
A. A. WILLARD, }
W. H. WILLARD, Special Partner.
mar 2-175-1m Wilmington, N. C.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.

ANOTHER CARGO EXPECTED.

WE SHALL HAVE ANOTHER CARGO OF New Crop Cuba Molasses in about ten days. Send in your orders at once, in order to secure it.
WORTH & DANIEL,
mar 16-186-10t Wilmington, N. C.

DRY GOODS.

COME! COME!! COME!!

TO CREECH'S!

HOME AGAIN!

OLD GOODS SOLD OUT

AND NEW GOODS COMING IN.

I NOW TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMing my friends and customers, that I have just returned from New York and am now receiving a large and well selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

embracing all the new styles of the Season, together with a large stock of

GENT'S, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's trimmed, and untrimmed Hats, (new styles for 1867.)

I HAVE NOW IN STORE A FINE VARIETY OF LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

and my stock will be complete in a few days, when I will tell you more about them.

A. CREECH.
mar 6-177-6t

"UNAVOIDABLE DELAY,"

IN GETTING INTO OUR NEW STORE BY April, has obliged us to purchase our SPRING STOCK before moving.

We are now receiving, at our OLD STAND, a beautiful and choice selection of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

ORGANDI MUSLINS,
FRENCH JACONETT, "
PRINTED LAWNS,
CHALLIES, LENOE'S MOHAIRS,
POPLENETTS AND De LAINES,
TOGETHER WITH A LARGE
STOCK OF THE MOST
BEAUTIFUL PRINTS
&c., &c.

A full line of White Goods and Embroideries.

Our stock will be daily replenished, in every

DEPARTMENT,

and whilst we will sell you the *best goods*, we intend to sell at the lowest prices.

Our senior partner and buyer, Col. Tucker, will remain in the Northern and Eastern Markets, and the community at large, can rely upon having the newest styles of goods, the latest novelties, &c., at the lowest prices.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
mar 13-182-tf

1867. SPRING STYLES. 1867.

A. N. & J. McKIMMON

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENing a complete and beautiful assortment of

PRINTED MUSLINS, JACONETS,
FRENCH AND LINEN LAWNS,
PERCALE'S, BRILLIANTS,
GRENADINES AND POPLINS,
EMBROIDERED SWISS,
FIGURED ORGANDIES &c., &c.

PRINTS! PRINTS!!

100 Pieces Latest Styles.

MOROCCO AND KID BOOTS,
CONGRESS GAITERS FOR LADIES AND MISSES—MILES' MAKE.

These goods have just been purchased and we will sell them *very cheap for cash only*. Come and see us.

A. N. & J. McKIMMON.
mar 19-188-tf

MEDICINES, &C.

SAUNDERS'

CATHARTIC AND ALTERATIVE PILLS.

RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST PHYSIcians. Purely Vegetable. No Calomel in them. Never Gripe; being Coated with Gum Tolu are perfectly tasteless

For regulating the Bowels, and for the cure of Bilious Fever, Bilious Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Piles, Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Dizziness, loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, and all diseases where a reliable Cathartic medicine is required.

Dr. W. P. Mallett, who has no superior as a Physician in North Carolina, has examined the formula by which these pills are made and highly recommends them.

Col. W. J. Martin, the distinguished Patriot and Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina, has analyzed them, and certifies that they contain no Mercury or any other mineral constituent whatever.

Call and get a Circular.

Prepared and sold by
R. B. SAUNDERS,
Manufacturing Chemist,
Feb 1-150-tf Chapel Hill, N. C.
For sale in Raleigh by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE AMERICAN BITTERS.

The Great Southern Tonic,

AND THE MOST PALATABLE STOMACHIC EVER USED,

FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, DISORDERed Digestion, Flatulency, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid condition of the Stomach and Bowels. An Elegant Tonic in debilitated states of the Digestive Organs, or of the system generally.—For the loss of appetite it is the most wholesome and effectual Tonic in the world. It strengthens nature and enables the system to triumph over disease. In wakefulness attended with tremors and general nervous derangement, it is peculiarly adapted, giving strength and tone to the nerves. To delicate Ladies and Children it is invaluable—and in fact whenever a pleasant and agreeable Tonic is wanted, this should be used.

Dr. Johnston B. Jones, one of the most scientific and well known Physicians in the Southern States, testifies to its great value, besides many others who have been greatly benefited by the use of these Bitters.

Prepared and sold by
R. B. SAUNDERS,
Manufacturing Chemist,
Feb 1-150-tf Chapel Hill, N. C.
For sale in Raleigh by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESIRABLE

CITY PROPERTY

At Auction,

WILL BE SOLD ON SATURDAY, 23D. INstant at AUCTION, unless otherwise disposed of, the neat and well-arranged

COTTAGE

situated in the North-Western part of the city, near the new Cotton Factory, and known as the Shaw Lot, containing half an Acre.

The improvements are all in good condition, and the garden one of the best in the city.

J. M. TOWLES, Anct.
mar 15-185-td

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NEW BANKING HOUSE

BRENIZER, KELLOGG & PETERS,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

Trade St., opposite Mansion House,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

BRENIZER, KELLOGG & CO.,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

GOLD, SILVER, BULLION, SOUTHERN Bank Notes, sight and time exchange, stocks, bonds and coupons, bought and sold.

Deposits received, subject to sight checks, and six per cent. interest allowed.

Collections made on all accessible points.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver and Southern bank notes, on commission.

Business paper discounted on reasonable terms and money loaned on collaterals.

REFER, TO EX-GOV. Z. B. VANCE, Charlotte, N. C. Jesse. H. Lindsay, Esq., Greensboro N. C.
mar 8-179-cod-3m

FERTILIZERS.

FARMERS!

TRY

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & Co.'s,

COTTON FERTILIZER,

PREPARED BY

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

Newbern, N. C.

After consulting the wants of our agricultural friends, and calling the most practical, as well as scientific aid to our assistance, we have prepared a Fertilizer that we are fully persuaded will satisfy all who make use of it, of its immense profit and advantages in the growth of all kinds of plants, particularly in the growth, expansion and boiling of Cotton.

The composition is no secret, and is known to most of our friends. Fifty per cent. of Genuine Peruvian Guano (purchased direct from the agent of the Peruvian Government,) constitutes the ammoniacal. Twenty-five per cent. of finely ground Bones the Phosphatic—the balance is made up of such ingredients as have the power of fixing the ammonia.

No dirt, or water will be added to increase its weight. It is pure as represented, and all practical farmers know by experience the effect the above agents will produce.

An application of two hundred pounds to the acre, we feel confident, will double the product of land suited to the growth of Cotton.

We recommend the following as the best mode of applying the Fertilizer: Apply one hundred and twenty-five pounds to the acre at the time the Cotton is planted by covering it in the drill, and apply one hundred and twenty-five pounds on the side of the Cotton after the Cotton has been barred out, at the time of thinning.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

We would call attention to the following:

We have been shown by Messrs. WILLIAM H. OLIVER & Co., a preparation made by them, and known as WILLIAM H. OLIVER & Co.'s Cotton Fertilizer.

The mode of preparing it, the material used, the proportions, &c., were fully explained to us, and we most unhesitatingly recommend it, as a most excellent Fertilizer.

The price of each article used in its manufacture was given, and we find, by calculation, the actual cash value of the ingredients used to be seventy dollars and fifty cents for each ton.—Messrs. OLIVER & Co. assure us that the proportions of the material used, and the mode of manufacture as explained to us, shall be maintained, and their standing will, we think, be a sufficient guarantee that their promises will be fulfilled:

W. B. Wadsworth, H. T. Guion, H. J. R. Clark, Saml. S. Bibble, John H. Haughton, John Hughes, Henry C. Ligon, William Hassell, B. Weatherbee, Geo. W. Collier, K. R. Jones, G. F. M. Dail, Nath'l H. Street, W. D. Ferebee, John A. Parrott, Jno. P. Redding, Abner Rouse, Henry R. Bryan, Walter Duffy, W. J. Hardesty, H. Lewis, Joseph M. Watson, J. A. Haskell, Edwin B. Cox, William P. Stanton, James S. Lane, P. Merwin, John H. Nelson, Calvin Cox, John C. Washington.

We are prepared to furnish any quantity of the above Fertilizer at $75 per ton of 2000 pounds.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.
Newbern, March 19-188-3t*

FOR SALE.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST EXECUted to me by WM. B. SMITH, & CO. I OFFER FOR SALE, UPON GOOD TERMS, THE

Bookstore and Good Will

of the establishment lately belonging to the firm of Wm. B. SMITH & CO., at No. 42, Fayetteville Street, in this City.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF BOOKS, STATIONERY, SCHOOL and office requisites, Garden Seeds, Fixtures, together with an assignment of the lease of the Store room, is desired to be closed at once in bulk; and to this end bids will be received by the subscriber. Every opportunity will be readily afforded persons desiring to purchase, for ascertaining the character and amount of stock, the extent of the business, its profits, prospects, &c.

I also offer for sale, in the same way, the

COMPLETE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

together with an assignment of lease of rooms in which it is situate.

I also offer for sale the copyright, subscription list and good will of

THE FIELD AND FIRESIDE,

with the type and machinery sufficient to publish it.

I also offer for sale upon the same terms, *The Key-Stone*, with type and machinery sufficient to publish it.

I also, offer for sale upon the same terms,

The Crescent Monthly, The Rural JOURNAL,

and the *Copy Rights* upon all the books published by Wm. B. Smith & Co., in so far as the same may have belonged to them under contracts with Authors. Under this head is

NAMELESS,

a popular Novel, which is good to the publisher for one or more editions, with special stipulations between author and publisher;

MOSSES FROM A ROLLING STONE,

a volume of poems upon similar conditions; and several

NOVELETTES.

Persons desiring to bid can obtain any information by applying to me upon the premises, or in my absence to Wm. B. Smith, who will take pleasure in giving any information desired.

The creditors of the late firm of Wm. B. Smith & Co., other than A. S. Barnes & Co., of New York, the employees and contributors of the late firm, Williams & Haywood Raleigh, and "The Masonic Publishing and Manufacturing Company," New York, all of whom are preferred, in said Deed, are notified to present their claims duly authenticated within three months from the 23d. of Feb 1867.

R. W. YORK,
Trustee.

NOTE.—Bids must be in writing; and they will be received until the 27th. March, 1867, for any portion or all of the stock as offered above.

The Trustee reserves the right to accept any bid in the meantime, and to reject all bids at the end of the time. If not accepted the stock will be closed out, at auction, on the 28th. March 1867.

R. W. YORK,
March 7-178-d1wa2awtds Trustee.

EDUCATIONAL.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS

FEMALE COLLEGE,

GRANVILLE CO., N. C.

Within a half Mile of Kittrell's Depot, on the Raleigh & Weldon Railroad.

FACULTY:

REV. C. B. RIDDICK, PRESIDENT, Professor Belles Lettres.
REV. J. S. B. CLARKE, Chaplain, and Prof. Men. and Moral Philosophy.
REV. JOSEPH B. RIDDICK, Prof. Anc. Languages.
WILL. LOFTIN HARGRAVE, A. M., Professor Music and Modern Languages.
THOS. A. GATCH, A. M., Professor Mathematics and Natural Sciences.
Miss BETTIE A. THACKSTON, Higher English and Academic Department.
Miss E. ROSA THACKSTON, Ornamental Department.
Miss LUCY A. FOSTER, Piano.
Miss MARY A. CUNNINGHAM, Piano.
Miss BLANCHE FENTRESS, Piano and Guitar.
Miss AMANDA HICKS, Piano.
——— ——— Organ & Solfeggio.
——— ——— Matron.
Col. SIMON G. HAYS, Domestic Department.
THOS C. HINES, M. D., Resident Physician.

The Fall Session of this Institution closes 23rd. day of December. The Spring Session opened the 1st. Wednesday in January, and will continue 20 weeks.

The success of this school has been without a parallel. A new building has just been completed, by which a large additional number can be accommodated. We are determined to make our pupils as comfortable as they can be made anywhere, and to afford them all the advantage for a thorough and extensive education, that can be found at any First-class Female College, North or South.

The location is a most delightful one. The Mineral Water is too well known to the whole country to need a remark. Even invalid young ladies may secure a thorough education, and at the same time the restoration of their health. Reference is made to every intelligent Physician in the State, as well as to the hundreds who have found relief here.

The young ladies all worship in the College Chapel, and hence no extra clothing is required. *In the single item of dress parents can save 25 per cent. of the entire expense incurred by sending to Boarding Schools located in cities or villages.*—This Institution is certainly one of the cheapest and most easy of access in the Southern States.—Besides, it offers the most superior advantages in every respect.

For particulars address,
REV. C. B. RIDDICK,
Feb 2-151-3m Kittrell's Springs, N. C.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL;

MEBANEVILLE, N. C.

SESSION of 1867 begins March 6th. Course of instruction CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL and COMMERCIAL.

Address,
Col. WM. BINGHAM.
Jan 1-dwaswlm

BOOK STORE.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVING FROM THE NORTH A LARGE supply of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
STATIONERY
BLANK BOOKS,

Inks, Pens and Fancy articles. All cheap for the times. Call and see.

BRANSON & FARRAR.
Jan 23-2wood Raleigh, N. C.

JUST ARRIVED,
INKS! INKS!! INKS!!!
In Bottles of various size—best quality.
ALSO,
Blank Books, and a great variety of School Books.
BRANSON & FARRAR.
Feb 25-170-tf

GARDEN SEEDS—LANDRETH'S BEST and fresh and Genuine at
BRANSON & FARRAR.
Feb 21-166-tf

AGENT OF FAYETTEVILLE INSURANCE COMPANY, L

THE SENTINEL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1867.

HOW HAPPY I'LL BE.

BY M. E. M.

A little one played among the flowers,
In the bluish light of summer hours;
She twined the buds in a golden hair,
And bound them up in her shining hair,
"Ah me!" said she, "how happy I'll be
When ten years more have grown over me,
And I am a maiden, with pearls bright glow
Flushing my cheek and lighting my brow!"

A maiden mused in a pleasant room,
Where the air was filled with a soft perfume;
Vases were near of antique mould,
Beautiful pictures rare and old,
And she of all the loveliness there
Was by far the loveliest and most fair.
"Ah me!" sighed she, "how happy I'll be
When my heart's true love shall come home to me!
Light of my life, my spirit's pride,
I count the days till thou reach my side."

A mother bent over the cradle-nest,
Where she soothed her babe to his smiling rest;
"Sleep well," she murmured, soft and low,
As she pressed her kiss on his brow;
"Oh! child, sweet child, how happy I'll be,
If the good God let thee stay with me,
Till later on, in life's evening hour,
Thy strength shall be my strength and tower!"

An aged one sat by the glowing hearth,
Almost ready to leave the earth,
Feeble and frail, the race she had run
Had borne her along to the setting sun.
"Ah me!" she breathed, as an under tone,
"How happy I'll be when life is done!
When the world fades out with its weary strife,
And I soar away to a better life!"

'Tis thus on journey from youth to age,
Longing to turn to another page
Striving to hasten the years away,
Lighting our hearts with the future's ray;
Hoping on earth till its visions fade,
Wishing and waiting, through sun and shade;
Turning, when earth's last tie is riven,
To the beautiful rest that remains in heaven.

I'LL KEEP 'EM AWAKE.

Near Newark lived a pious family, who had adopted an orphan, who, by the way, was rather underwitted. He had imbibed strict views on religious matters, however, and once asked his adopted mother if she didn't think it wrong for the old farmers to come to church and fall asleep, paying no better regard to the service. She replied she did. Accordingly, before going to church the next Sunday, he filled his pocket with apples. One bald-headed old man, who invariably went to sleep during the sermon, particularly attracted his attention. Seeing him at last nodding, and giving usual evidence of being in the "land of dreams," he took the astonished sleeper a blow with an apple on the top of his bald pate. The minister and aroused congregation at once turned round and indignantly gazed at the boy, who merely said to the preacher, as he took another apple in his hand, with a sober, honest expression of countenance, "You preach; I'll keep 'em awake!"

"TOO MUCH DITTO."—In a small village in New England lived an old cheap, who, though very wealthy, did not possess a good education, as also did not his wife. He purchased much of his house-hold goods at a dry-goods and grocery store in the village, and at the end of the year the bill was presented for payment. On one occasion in looking it over, he observed that the word "ditto" occurred frequently. On reaching home, he said to his wife:

"What have you been doing with so much ditto this year?" showing her how it stood on the bill. "I haven't bought any, and what have you been doing with so much?"

"I haven't had a bit," she replied.

"You must have had it," he returned: "for M. always deals honestly by me, and here it is on the bill. You can see for yourself."

"I don't care it it is; I haven't had any, and M. has cheated you; I always said he would."

"Well, then I must see about it," he replied.

So he trudged back to the store.

"Look here, M., what do you mean charging me with so much ditto? I haven't had any, and my wife says she hasn't."

M. bit his lip and politely explained.

When the old gentleman returned home, his wife inquired if he had found out about the "ditto."

"Yes," said he; I "have found out that I was a great fool, and you was a "ditto."

They may talk of love in a cottage,
And bowers of trellised vine,
Of nature bewitchingly simple,
And milkmaids half divine;

But give me a sly flirtation
By the light of a chandelier,
With music to play in the passes,
And nobody very near.
—[Willis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORN AND COTTON PLANTERS, &c.

Just receiving as Agent, direct from the manufacturers, and sold at their prices, adding cost of transportation:

Sinclair's celebrated Corn Planter.
Smith's Virginia Ditto.
Lancaster and Hemo Cotton Planters.
Montgomery's Maryland Cutting Knife.
Sinclair's Propeller ditto.
Smith's Virginia. Do
Marsh's new Cotton Plow, Corn Shellers, Cultivators and Harrows.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
Agent.
mar 13-181-tf

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 18th, 1867.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS received from the Department, all persons residing in the 4th Division, 4th District of N. C., will make returns, at once, of income for the year 1866, and Carriages, Watches, Silver Plate, &c., held March 1st 1867.

All persons failing to appear and make returns by the 30th day of April, 1867, subject themselves to a penalty of 5 per cent. per month until given in and paid.

I will be in my Office, on Market Square, over Stronach's Store, until after April Court.

J. G. BROMELL,
Assistant Assessor 4th Division, 4th District of N. C.
mar-18-187-td.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, universally acknowledged the Model Ladies' Magazine of America; devoted to Original Stories, Poems, Sketches, Architecture and Model Cottages, Household Matters, Gems of Thought, Personal and Literary Gossip (including special departments on Fashions,) Instructions on Health, Gymnastic, Equestrian Exercises, Music, Amusements, etc., all by the best authors, and profusely and artistically illustrated with costly Engravings (full size); useful and reliable Patterns, Embroideries, Jewelry, and a constant succession of artistic novelties, with other useful and entertaining literature.

No person of refinement, economical housewife, or lady of taste, can afford to do without the Model Monthly. Single copies 30 cents; back numbers, as specimens, 10 cents; either mailed free. Yearly, $3, with a valuable premium; two copies, $5 50; three copies, $7 50; five copies $12, and splendid premiums for clubs at $2 each with the first premiums to each subscriber.

Address
W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,
No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

Demorest's Monthly and Young America together, $4, with the premiums for each.
mar-18-197-tf.

FOR SALE.

Valuable City Property for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES and Lots in the City, (front of Nash Square) lately occupied by Rev. Rufus Tucker, dec'd. The House contains 10 Rooms, all well furnished. Lot about 2 acres, ground beautifully ornamented with Shrubbery. Conservatory filled with the rarest flowers and garden of fine vegetables and choice fruit trees, all necessary out buildings, and well of pure water. Possession can be given immediately.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
mar 2-175-tf

THE BANKRUPT LAW,

The Act to Establish an Uniform System of Bankruptcy Throughout the United States—What the Bill Is—What it Provides.

The substance of this most important bill just passed by the Senate and House, and approved by the President, will be found as follows in the summary that we give:

Section 1. establishes the several District Courts of the United States as courts of bankruptcy, in addition to the other original jurisdiction they now have.

Section 2. gives the Circuit Courts equity power to supervise the proceedings of the District Courts in bankruptcy litigation and affairs, and in addition to this power gives them concurrent jurisdiction in the same matters.

Section 3. provides for the appointment in each Congressional District, upon the nomination of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, of one or more registers (to be counsellors in the District Courts,) whose duty it shall be to assist the District Judges in the performance of duty in bankruptcy cases. Bonds in $1,000, no interest in any of the suits, and ability to take the iron-clad oath, are the pre-requisites of each register.

Section 4 makes it the register's duty to adjudicate upon, receive surrenders in, and preside in bankruptcy proceedings. He is to compute property, dividends, assign *pro rata* shares to creditors, but bars him from committing for contempt or in acting in cases that go upon appeal.

Section 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 provide for the formula of legal proceedings in the Courts of Bankruptcy, a recapitulation of the practice now in vogue in other litigation.

Section 11 makes $300 the limit of debts on which to declare voluntary bankruptcy, requires the bankrupt to be or to become a citizen of the United States, forbids a transfer of property during pendency of proceedings, and demands full exhibit of debts and assetts on the part of the voluntary bankrupt.

Section 12, 13, and 14 provide that the action in bankruptcy shall go on should the bankrupt die, the same as if he were *in esse*; that the creditors shall appoint an assignee or assignees of the debtor's estate, subject to the approval of District Judge; that everything be turned over to assignees, whether of substance or account, for distribution, except: That there shall be excepted from the operation of the provisions of this section the necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessaries of such bankrupt as the said assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference in the amount to the family, condition, and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value in any case, the sum of $500; and also the wearing apparel of such bankrupt and that of his wife and children, and the uniform, arms, and equipments of any person who is or has been a soldier in the militia or in the service of the United States, and such other property as now is, or hereafter shall be, exempted from attachment or seizure, or levy on execution by the laws of the United States, and such other property, not included in the foregoing exceptions, as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution or other process or order of Court, by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his domicil at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by such State exemption laws in force in the year 1864: *Provided*, That the foregoing exception shall operate as a limitation upon the conveyance of the property of the bankrupt to his assignees, and in no case shall the property hereby excepted pass to the assignees, or the title of the bankrupt thereto be impaired or affected by any of the provisions of this act; and the determination of the assignees in the mattter shall, on exception taken, be subject to the final decision of the said Court.

Sections 15, 16, 17 and 18, give the assignee full power to recover the property of the debtor, to be distributed by whomsoever held; require him to classify and separate the goods or other effects, empower the assignee to choose arbitrators in matters of disputed possession; and provide for the supervision over and power to remove the assignees by the district judge for cause shown.

Sections 19, 20 and 21, ordain that claims be proved in the same manner as now against the estate of deceased persons; provide for set-offs in mutual debts between debtor and claimants; forbid suits against the bankrupt by those creditors proving their claims, and provide that if any bankrupt shall, at the time of adjucation, be liable upon any bill of exchange, promissory note or other obligation in respect of distinct contracts as a member of two or more firms carrying on separate and distinct trades, and having distinct estates to be wound up in bankruptcy, or as a sole trader and also as a member of a firm, the circumstance that such firms are in whole or in part composed of the same individuals, or that the sole contractor is also one of the joint contractors, shall not prevent proof and receipt of dividend in respect of such distinct contracts against the estates respectively liable upon such contracts.

Section 27 subdivides priority of claims as follows: First. Sercants' wages under $50. Second. All the creditors *pro rata*, without any preference either from amount or date of claims, except that in cases wherein the bankrupt has become bail, surety or guarantor for another, the compliance of the latter with the conditions must be shown before the claim is allowed.

At the expiration of three months from the date of the adjudication of bankruptcy in any case, or as much earlier as the court may direct, the court, upon request of the assignee, shall call a general meeting of the creditors, of which due notice shall be given, and the assignee shall then report and exhibit to the court and to the creditors just and true accounts of all his receipts and judgments, verified by his oath; and he shall also produce and file vouchers for all payments for which vouchers shall be required by any rule of the court; he shall also submit the schedule of the bankrupt's creditors and property as amended, duly verified by the bankrupt, and a statement of the whole estate of the bankrupt as then ascertained, of the property recovered and of the property outstanding, specifying the cause of its being outstanding, also what debts or claims are yet undetermined, and stating what sums remain in his hands. At such meeting the majority in value of the creditors present shall determine whether any and what part of the net proceeds of the estate, after deducting and retaining a sum sufficient to provide for all undetermined claims which, by reason of the distant residence of the creditor, or for other sufficient reason, have not been proved, and for other expenses and contingencies, shall be divided among the creditors; but unless at least one half in value of the creditors shall attend such meeting, either in person or by attorney, it shall be the duty of the assignee so to determine. In case a dividend is ordered, the Register shall, within ten days after such meeting, prepare a list of creditors entitled to dividend, and shall calculate and set opposite to the name of each creditor who has proved his claim, the dividend to which he is entitled out of the net proceeds of the estate set apart for dividend, and shall forward by mail to every creditor a statement of the dividend to which he is entitled, and such creditor shall be paid by the assignee in such manner as the court may direct.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

[Radical members marked "R." Conservatives marked "C."

CONNECTICUT.
James Dixon, c.
Orris S Ferry, r

CALIFORNIA.
John Conness, r
Cornelius Cole, r

DELAWARE.
Geo Read Riddle, c
Willard Saulsbury, c

ILLINOIS.
Richard Yates, r
Vacancy.

INDIANA.
Thos A Hendricks, c
Lyman Trumbull, r

IOWA.
James W Grimes, r
James Harlan, r

KANSAS
Vacancy
Do

MAINE.
Lott M Morrill, r
W P Fessenden, r

MASSACHUSETTS.
Chas Sumner, r
Henry Wilson, r

MARYLAND.
Reverdy Johnson, c
Vacancy

MISSOURI.
John B Henderson, r
C D Drake, r

MICHIGAN.
Zachariah Chandler, r
Jacob M Howard, r

KENTUCKY.
James Guthrie, c
Vacancy.

MINNESOTA.
Alex Ramsey, r
Dan'l S Norton, c

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Aaron H Craigin, r
Jas W Patterson, r

NEW YORK.
Edwin D Morgan, r
Roscoe Conkling, r

NEW JERSEY.
A G Cattell, r
F T Frelinghuysen, r

NEVADA.
Wm M Stewart, r
Vacancy

OHIO.
Benj. F Wade, r
John sherman, r

OREGON.
Geo H Williams, r
Henry W Corbett, r

PENNSYLVANIA.
Chas R Buckalew, c
Simon Cameron, r

RHODE ISLAND.
Wm Sprague, r
Henry B Anthony, r

TENNESSEE.
David T Fowler, r
J S Patterson, c

VERMONT.
Geo F Edmunds, r
Simon Cameron, r

WISCONSIN.
Jas B. Doolittle, c
Vacancy.

WEST VIRGINIA.
Peter G Van Winkle, r
Waitman T Willey, r

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW YORK.
1 Stephen Tabor, c
2 Demas Barnes, c
3 Wm H Robinson, c
4 John Fox, c
5 John Morrissey, c
6 Thos E Stewart, c
7 John W Chandler, c
8 James Brooks, c
9 Fernando Wood, c
10 Wm H Robertson, c
11 Chas H Van Wyck, r
12 John H Kerchival, r
13 Thos Cornell, r
14 J Y L Pruyn, c
15 J A Griswold, r
16 Orange Ferris, r
17 C T Hulburd, r
18 James M Marvin, r
19 Wm C Fields, r
20 A H Laflin, r
21 Roscoe Conkling, r
22 J C Churchill, r
23 Dennis McCarthy, r
24 T M Pomeroy, r
25 Wm H Kelsey r
26 Wm S Lincoln, r
27 Hamilton Ward, r
28 Lewis Selye, r
29 Burt Van Horn, r
30 J M Humphrey, c
31 H Van Aernam, r

DELAWARE.
John Nicholson, c

ILLINOIS.
1 N B Judd, r
2 J F Farnsworth, r
3 E B Washburne, r
4 A C Hagerling, r
5 J C Ingersoll, r
6 Burton C Cook, r
7 H P H Bromwell, r
8 Shelby McCullum, r
9 Lewis W Ross, c
10 A G Burr, c
11 Sam'l Marshall, c
12 John Baker, r
13 G B Baum, r
At large, J A Logan, r

INDIANA.
1 Wm E Niblack, c
2 Michael C Kerr, c
3 M C Hunter, r
4 Wm S Holman, c
5 Geo W Julian, r
6 John Coburn, r
7 H D Washburne, r
8 Godlove S Orth, r
9 Schuyler Colfax, r
10 Wm Williams, r
11 Jno P C Shanks, r

IOWA.
1 James F Wilson, r
2 Hiram Price, r
3 Wm B Allison, r
4 W M Longbridge, r
5 G M Dodge, r
6 Asahel W Hubbard, r

KANSAS.
Sidney Clark, r

MAINE.
1 John Lynch, r
2 Sidney Perham, c
3 James G Blaine, r
4 John A Peters, r
5 Fred'k A Pike, r

MASSACHUSETTS.
1 Thos D Eliot, r
2 Oakes Ames, r
3 Gilbert Twitchell, r
4 Sam'l Hooper, r
5 Benj. F. Butler, r
6 Nat P Banks, r
7 Geo S Boutwell, r
8 John B Baldwin, r
9 W B Washburne, r
10 Henry L Dawes, r

MARYLAND.
1 Hiram McCullough, c
2 S Arthur, c
3 C E Phelps, c
4 Francis Thomas, r
5 Frederick Stone, c

Connecticut, California, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Tennessee, choosing twenty-nine members, are yet to elect.

U. S. Judiciary

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States are as follows:

Mr Chief Justice Chase, of Ohio
Mr Justice Wayne, Georgia
Mr Justice Nelson, New York
Mr Justice Grier, Pennsylvania
Mr Justice Swayne, Ohio
Mr Justice Miller, Iowa
Mr Justice Davis, Illinois
Mr Justice Field, California
Mr Justice Stansbury, Ohio
Reporter, John W Wallace, Ohio
Marshal, D S Goodlog
Clerk, D W Middleton

The Judge of the District Court of North Carolina is G W Brooks. District Attorney, D R Starbuck. Marshal, Daniel R Goodloe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ART. LIMB DEPT.
RALEIGH, March 13th, 1867.

THOSE MEN OF THIS STATE, WHO HAVE lost limbs, both eyes, or have limbs that are entirely useless, rendered so while in service during the late war, and who prefer commutation, can obtain a warrant on the Treasurer for the same, (which is as valuable as the money), by getting certificates, from their county Court Clerks, declaring their companies, regiments, and limbs lost or rendered useless, and forwarding them by mail to me.

The necessary blanks have been sent to the Clerks. Any who may have failed to get them, will please to let me know at once.

Each man must give his Post Office, so that I may know where to send his warrant. Those who wish limbs will have to come here.

S. G. RYAN, Sup't.
mar 14-181-6t

Journal of Commerce, Newbern; Journal, Wilmington; Times, Charlotte; Farmer, Asheville; Argus, Wadesboro; Old North State, Salisbury; and Indicator, Warrenton; publish 6 times each and send accounts to this Department.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

50,000 LBS. OF NICE, CLEAN, PURE ice from fresh running Streams, for sale at 2½ cents per lb. Apply to.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Feb 26-171-tf

AMERICAN HOTEL,
CHESTNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE OLD INDEPENDENCE HALL,
PHILADELPHIA.

S. M. HEULINGS,
Jan 12—3m PROPRIETOR.

FOR RENT.

THE Office formerly owned by J. K. Marriott and lately used as a Store, is for rent for the balance of this year.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Feb 26-171-tf

FERTILIZERS.

PERUVIAN GUANO SUBSTITUTE!

BAUGH'S

RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Manufactured under the formula originated in 1864 and patented by

BAUGH & SONS,
SOLE PROPRIETORS, AT THE
Delaware River Chemical Works,
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

This old established MANURE is manufactured from Bones that have not been burned or steamed and it contains all their original organic matter. It is active in its operation, and is a fertilizer of great durability. It does not exhaust the soil like Peruvian Guano, but on the contrary permanently improves it.

Previous to 1861 it was introduced into the Southern States to considerable extent, and again in 1865, where it has been used with remarkable success upon

Cotton, Corn, Tobacco, and all Crops.

A trial will convince any planter of its merits. Pamphlets containing well-know Southern evidence furnished upon application to New York or Philadelphia offices.

☞ Sold by Dealers in all the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and British Provinces.

BAUGH & SONS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
Office, No. 20 South Delaware Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

BAUGH BROTHERS & Co.,
GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS,
181 *PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.*
FOR SALE BY
JAMES M. TOWLES
Jan. 4—dw3aw3m. Raleigh, N. C.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

SALES DURING COURT WEEKS.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF McDOWELL Superior Court, I will sell to the highest bidder at the times and places herein named, the following tracts of land belonging to the estate of the late J. L. Carson, in the Counties of McDowell, Burke and Yancy.

IN McDOWELL,

at the Court House in Marion on Wednesday 27th. March,—excellent farming lands.

1st—The Home Tract of the late Col. Carson on Buck Creek and the Catawba, widely known as upper Pleasant Gardens, 1000 acres or more.—One of the most desirable residences in Western North Carolina.

16—Half of two 640 acre tracts lying on Clear Creek.

17—640 acres on the North Side of the Catawba.

18—100 acres on the head waters of Armstrong Creek.

19—One third of 640 acres in and about the Town of Marion.

20—One third of Town Lot No. 2, situated between the brick Stores of Burgin and Hall.

21—Town lot No. 24, Corner Store house on the public square.

IN BURKE,

At the Court House in Morganton on Tuesday 2nd. April.

22—A fraction of the celebrated Brindletown Gold Mine.

23—A Share in the Joshua Hall Mine.

24—An interest in the Micajah Hall Mine.

25—An interest in the Dorsey Mine,—all valuable mineral Lands.

IN YANCY.

At the Court House in Burnsville on Tuesday 28th. May, one third of

2—400 Acres on the forks of South Toe River.
3—100 Acres on Still fork of said River.
4—50 Acres on head of Stillfork.
5—50 Acres on branch of Still Fork.
6—50 Acres on Main branch of said Fork.
7—100 Acres on West Side of Blue Ridge and on branch of Still Fork.
8—100 Acres on Blue and Seven Mile Ridge.
9—100 Acres on Blue Ridge including the Flat Springs.
11—100 Acres on Seven Mile Ridge.
12—100 Acres on South Toe River.
13—A tract on Seven Mile Ridge.
14—640 Acres on same Ridge known as the Ainsworth Tract.
15—400 Acres on the three forks of South Toe River.

Forming a contiguous body on Ridge and River of superior grassing lands. Further particulars on the day of sale.

TERMS:—Twelve months credit. Note and approved security required. Title retained till the purchase money is paid.

A. BURGIN,
Feb 7-155-w6w Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday, 26th. inst., at my residence, three and a half miles north of Pittsboro, I will sell to the highest bidder SIX VERY FINE MULES, a stock of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c.

Also, one hundred barrels best bread CORN, ten or twelve thousand pounds fodder, oats, &c., &c.

Also, one threshing machine, wheat fan, cutting knife, plows, hoes and every description of farming utensils.

One set black smith tools, &c., &c.,

The above named property will be sold *strictly for cash and no mistake.*

W. S. GARRETT,
mar 6-177-w2t Pittsboro, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUFHAM & HUGHES,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

Having made large additions to our

BOOK AND JOB TYPE,

We are prepared to do all kinds of

BOOK AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING

Promptly and in the best style of the art.

OUR PRINTING PRESSES

are of the best manufacture in the world, (the same as used by the Harpers, and leading Publishers in N. Y.,) and our facilities for doing work of any kind at the

SHORTEST NOTICE

on the most REASONABLE TERMS, and in SUPERIOR STYLE, equal to any in the country. Contracts made for the printing of Newspapers and Magazines.

Blanks, Checks, plain or colored,
Cards,
Bill Heads,
Hand Bills,
Posters,
Circulars,
Letter Heads,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,

At the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

ORNAMENTAL & COLORED PRINTING

To suit all tastes.

We are prepared to do any kind of letter-press printing, from an Invitation Card to a Book of one thousand pages, expeditiously, economically and satisfactorily.

HUFHAM & HUGHES,
Jan 5—tf Raleigh, N. C.

D. W. C. BENBOW,

Wholesale & Retail Grocer and Produce Dealer,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

CAN SELL NAILS, IN LOTS OF FIVE TO Twenty-five kegs, as low as can be bought of manufacturs and freight *added*.

He is also agent for WHEELER & MILLICK'S THRASHER AND CLEANER, so favorably known in this State.
mar 15-185-1w

FOR RENT

Two furnished Rooms in a pleasant part of the City. Apply at the

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
mar 6-177-tf

COURT ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } WAKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB., TERM, 1867.

C. C. Lewis, vs. The National Express and Transportation Co. } *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, The National Express and Transportation Co., is a non-resident of the State: Therefore it is ordered that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso*.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court at office in Raleigh, the third Monday of Feb, A. D. 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.
mar 20-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } WAKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB., TERM 1867.

George Hines, to use of Robert Andrews, vs. The National Express and Tansportation Co. } *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, The National Express and Transportation Co., is a non-resident of the State: therefore it is ordered that publication be made, in the *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso*.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Raleigh, the third Monday in Feb. 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.
mar 20-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } WAKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB., TERM, 1867.

Robert F. Jones, vs. The National Express and Transportation Co., } *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, The National Express and Transportation Co., is a non resident of the State: therefore it is ordered, that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken as to them.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Raleigh, the third Monday in Feb., 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.
mar 20-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } WAKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB., TERM 1867.

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co., vs. The National Express and Transportation Co., } *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, The National Express and Transportation Co., is a non-resident of the State: therefore it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Court House in the city of Raleigh, then and there to answer, plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso*.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Raleigh, the third Monday of Feb, A. D. 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.
mar 20-w6w

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINTON & WOODWARD'S SCOTCH SNUFF

MANUFACTURED BY WOODWARD & CO.,

No. 336 Market Street, Philadelphia.

We would most respectfully inform our Friends and Patrons of the South, that we are now manufacturing and offering for sale, the same Article of

SCOTCH SNUFF

so celebrated throughout the South, previous to the war, and which has been pronounced by hundreds as being superior to any in use.

N. B. Merchants will please send for our price list.

WOODWARD & CO.
LATE LINTON & WOODWARD,
336 Market St. Philadelphia.
Nov 7-w1y

CITY TAX LIST.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, March 20th, 1867.

I will attend at the Mayor's Office, in Raleigh on Monday the first day of April 1867, to take the city Tax List for the present year.

Persons failing to render a list of their effects subject to Taxation, will be liable to a double Tax.

All white and colored men residing in the city, between the ages of 21 and 45 years, are required to enrol their names for a Poll Tax for the year 1867.

W. D. HAYWOOD,
mar 20-189-1d Mayor.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY!

THE $22,000 INSURED BY MY COMPANIES, viz. *Phoenix*, of Hartford; *Atlantic*, of Brooklyn; *Security*, of New York; the *Ins. Co. of the Valley of Va.*, and *Jefferson*, *Scottsville Va.*, on the *Exchange Hotel* and *Methodist Publishing House*, will be paid promptly, as soon as the loss is adjusted.

The above Companies have been very fortunate, and while a number of Ins. Companies have "gone to the wall," owing to the frequent large fires, these have never been in a more successful and prosperous condition, or better prepared to pay losses promptly.

Application for Insurance on Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, Furniture, Store Houses and Stocks of Merchandise, solicited.

F. F. PESCUD,
Ins. Agent.
mar 11-180-1w

Court Advertisements.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } BERTIE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB. TERM, 1867.

Jarred Poole, vs. Wm. T. Shaw. } *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. T. Shaw is and resides beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, a paper published in Raleigh, N. C.) for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Windsor, on the second Monday of May next, and answer or plead to the same, or judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness, WILLIAM P. GURLEY, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Windsor, the second Monday of February, A. D. 1867.

WM. P. GURLEY,
mar 14-184-tf C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } WAKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB., TERM, 1867.

James A. Moore, To use of Rob't Andrews, vs. The National Express and Transportation Co. } *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, The National Express and Transportation Co., is a non-resident of the State: Therefore it is ordered that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken as to them.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Raleigh, the third Monday in Feb., 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.
mar 20-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } WAKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB., TERM 1867.

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co., vs. The National Express and Transportation Co., } *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, The National Express and Transportation Co., is a non-resident of the State: therefore it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Court House in the city of Raleigh, then and there to answer, plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso* as to him.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Raleigh, on the third Monday of Feb. 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.
mar 16-186-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } GATES COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB., TERM, 1867.

Solomon Rountree, adm'r, of F. R. Jones, dec'd. vs. O. R. Flynn. } *Original Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that O. R. Flynn is and resides beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, (a paper published in Raleigh, N. C.) for six weeks, notifying the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Gatesville, on the second Monday of May next, and answer or plead to the plaintiff's action, or judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness, HENRY L. EURE, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Gatesville.

HENRY L. EURE,
mar 15-185-w6w C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } WAKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB., TERM, 1867.

George A. Lack, vs. Charles Terris. } *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Chas. Terris, is a non-resident of the State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso* as to him.

Witness J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Raleigh, on the third Monday of Feb. 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.
mar 16-186-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } JOHNSTON COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB., TERM 1867.

Perry Godwin, vs. R. M. Barlow. } *Original Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that R. M. Barlow, the defendant in this cause, is absent beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made once a week for six successive weeks in the Weekly *Sentinel*, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this attachment, and that unless he appears at the next Term of this Court, and answer or replevy, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and the property attached will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's claims.

Witness, P. T. MASSEY, Clerk of said Court, at office in Smithfield, the 4th. Monday of February, A. D., 1867.

P. T. MASSEY, Clerk.
mar 16-186-w6w

COURT ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } MACON COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM 1866.

S. W. Hill, vs. H. Reily. } *Original Attachment.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that H. Reily, the defendant in this case, is a non resident of this State: Therefore it is ordered, that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear before the judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next Court to be held for the County of Macon, at the Court House in Franklin on the third Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso*.

Witness, W. N. ALLMAN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Franklin, the third Monday in Sept., 1866.

W. N. ALLMAN, C. C. C.
mar 8-179-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } PERSON COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, DECEMBER TERM, 1865.

Dr. William Merritt Ex'r. Sam'l. R. Wilson dec'd. vs. Elizabeth Wilson, John Wilson, Arch. Wilson and others, Children and heirs at law of Sam'l. R. Wilson dec'd. } *Petition to sell land.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the above parties defendants, are not residents of the State, it is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Raleigh *Sentinel*, notifying to said defendants the filing of this petition, and that if they do not appear at the next term of this Court to be held in Roxborough, on the third Monday of March 1867, and answer said petition, judgment on the same *pro confesso* will be granted against them.

Witness, SAML. T. BROWN, Clerk of said Court the third Monday of December 1866.

SAML. T. BROWN, C. C. C.
Feb5-153-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } WAKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB. TERM, 1867.

Wm. H. Hood, Admr. vs. Michiel Whitly, and others. } *Petition to make real estate assets.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. R. Whitly and Higden Whitly, two of the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made, for six weeks successively in the Raleigh *Sentinel*, a news paper published in Raleigh, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to-wit the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer